

日五卅月正年子丙

Auctions.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND COLO-

NIAL MADE

HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE

ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE,

PLATED-WARE, PIANO,

THE Undersigned has received in-

MONDAY.

Noon, at his residence, "Idle Wild,

28th day of February, 1876,

The whole of his Substantial English

and Colonial-made Household-FURNI-

TURE, &c., comprising : Drawing, Din-

ing and Bed Room Suites, Glassware,

Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Break-

fast Sets, Engravings, Pier Glasses,

Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Carpets, Win-

dow Curtains and Cornices, Marble-top

Tables, Book Case, Dining Table, Side

Board, Whatnots, Chairs, Iron Bed-

steads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Wash-

TERMS OF SALE,—Uash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.

All Lots, with all faults and errors

description at purchaser's risk on the fal

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Steamers.

The Steamship

Captain BURNIE, will be

Ports on SUNDAY, the 20th Instant, at

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship

MONDAY, the 21st Instant, at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, February 16, 1876.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOOHOW

Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1876.

Auctioneer.

"DOUGLAS."

despatched for the above

" OASSANDRA,"

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Captain Langer, will leave

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

for the above Ports

Shipping.

stands and Services, do., do.

A Cottage PIANO

of the hammer.

Dayligh's.

Catalogues will be issued.

Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

owing to change of residence,-

structions from John G. Smith,

PUBLIC AUCTION.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening, with

·Vol. XXXII. No. 8946. 號九十月二年太十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS TOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. Grores Street, 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, 121, Holborn Hill, R.O. BATES, HERDY & Co., tion, 4, Old Jetory, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. MEW YORK :- ANDREW WIND, 188, Not-

esu Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZRALAND :- GORDON & GOTOH, Mel-

bourns and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports

CHINA:-- Siggiow. QUELOH & CAMPBRILL. Amoy, GILES & Co. Foochow, Hanca Shanghai, Line, Chawrold & Co., and RELLY & Co. Maneia, C. HEINBERN & Co. Macco, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

INCORPORATED BY MATIONAL DECREES O THE AND STH MARGE, 1848, --- a n a---

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TR JULY, 1854; AND SIST DECEMBER, 1866,

> Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOTH APRIL, 1862.

£ Sterling PAID-UP CARITAL 80,000,000 RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE. -- 14, Rue Bergere, Paris LONDON AGENCY, -- 144, Leadenhall St. Augmoins. -- At Nantes, Lyons, Marsellies, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta St. Denis (ile de la Réunion,) Honge

kong, Shanghai and Yokohama. LONDON BANKERS. - Bank of England Union Bank of London, HONGKONG AGENOY.

INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices. CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager. Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, May 14, 1875. ONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

ING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND,..... 100,000 Dollars. COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. Deputy Chairman-AD. ANDRE, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. J. F. CORDES, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. James Graio, Raq. Hongkong,

H. Hoppius, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

F. D. Sassoom, Esq.

Manager. EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS .- London and County

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED M Ourrent Deposit Accounts at the rate

of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent, per annum.

4 per cent, 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Ortdis granted on approved pocurities. and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the shief Commercial places in Europe, India.

Australia, America, China and Japan. JAMES GREIG. Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation,

No, 1, Queen's Road Best. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

TAKABINA COLLERY. JARDINE, MATHEON & Co.

Agents. FOR SALE. TIRESH Takesima COAL, in lots wilt purchasers. Lands, Handpicked. Double screened at \$6 per Ton SHALL A SITUATION, by a young German, as

A SE SE TOL T. G. GLOVER, No. 7 Square Loud and at Bast Point Lingtons December 9, 1875.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE. Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-A MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTIOE

renerally :- Bran & BLAOK, San Fran- TEROM this date and until further notice. Mr G. DR CHAMPEAUX will ect, a this Port, as Agent of the above Company. By Order of the Directors.

O. BERTRAND. Hongkong, January 29, 1876.

NOTICE. FITHE interest and responsibility of the late Mr Sidney Dracon in our Firm ceased on the Pily September last.

a Partner therein on the 1st ultimo. DEACON & Co.

Mr. Alfred T. Duval was admitted a

Canton, February 1, 1876. NOTION.

TITE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. Constantin is authorised to sign by procuration in Tonquip.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NUTICE TR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st January ultimo. e. d. bassoon & co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE, THE Undersigned have entered into Copartnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MOBRIE & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS. E. C. RAY. Bank Buildings. Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

intimations.

TIENDERS are invited up to Noon the Old Forement of the "ISLES OF THE SOUTH," and for Replacing it by New One.

Apply to THE BORNEO Co., LIMITED. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

XXYANTED, to CHARTER, a VESSEL VY to carry 800 to 500 Tons large Takasıma Coal, either from Hongkong or Nagasaki to Providence Bay, Behring'a Straits, in Lat. 64 deg. 22m. 30.7a. N. Long. 173 deg. 17m. 18.5s. W. To arrive sbout 12th June.

Tenders cannot be received after 21st Instant. For Particulars, apply, between 9 and 11 a.m., to Captain NOVOSILSKY,

H.I.R.M.S. "VSADNICK." Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

O. ROGERS, DENTAL SUR-GEON, No. 7, ARBULENOT ROAD, (will be absent at Canton for a few days from the 28th instant.) Hongkong, February 16, 1876.

HOTEL DES COLONIES,

SHANGHAL

ES Propriétaires de l'Hotel de Colonies ont l'honneur d'informer M.M. les Voyageurs qu'ils viennent d'annexer à leur restaurant, dont le haute renommée est si bien connue, une nouvelle maison, r attenante, qui leur permet d'offrir des Chambres Spiendides réunissant tout le No. 1. confortable, desirable, Chambres pour familles, Balles de Bains, &c., &c. Voitures à la disposition de M. M. les Vorageura. La Balle de Billiatt et la No. 2 Barre sont completement separés de l'hotal des visiteurs.

Les soins les plus minutieux apportés dans tous les services sons une gerantie pour M. M. les Voyageurs dont le patron. No. S. Duet. —Soprano and Mezzo-Soprano.

Recordare, from Verdi's "Re-A. BOISSON & Co.,

Propriétaires. Shaughai, le 10 Février, 1576. melő

Officers' Mess, 28th Regt.

17 HB Officers 18th Regt, will not hold themselves Responsible for any Debts contracted by their Massman. Bronder PRANCIS D. WEER

Murey Berney Housking February Is, 1876.

WANTED. Sortant Maid to accompany a Lady or Mosare Lians, Chawford & Co. and Lamily on route to Europe. Terms | Free Passage Hoffe, "

Address !! Home-passage ! care of the Thing Mall Cities. Hongkong, Jehnuary 9, 1874

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOOR

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shar colders will be held at the Office

of the Core my, Olub Chambers, on MON-DAY, the 18th February, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to Sist December, 1875, the Report of the Directors; for the election of THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND Directors, and Auditors; also to declare a

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES

Hongkong, February 12, 1876, HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

-NOTICE. THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLUSED from the 15th to

COMPANY, LIMITED.

the 29th Instant, both days included. By Order, D. GILLIES,

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. HONGKONG & SHANGHAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HE DIVIDEND declared for the halfyear ending on Slat December last, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, say 48.75 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after FkillAY, the 18th Instant. at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for

Ly Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG. Ohief Manager. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Entertainments.

CITY HALL. UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELENCY SIR ARTHUR

KENNEDT R.O.M.G. C.B. THE French "OPERA COMIQUE TROUPE," lately of Paris, London, ST. PETERSBURG, NEW YORK and SAIGON, Will have the honour of giving their next Performance, on

This Evening February 19th, 1876.

<u>"LE VIOLONEUX,"</u> OPERA COMIQUE, MUSIC BY OFFENBACH

SELECTIONS FROM "LA VIE PARISIENNE." OPERETTE BOURFE, MUSIC BY OFFENBACH. Accompaniment by Mr L'Aunay Céphas,

By general desire the Company have decided to give two more Performances. ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Stalis, \$2; Back Seats, \$1. Doors open at 8 o'clock : Performance to commence at 9. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mesars. KRUSE & Co., also at the door of the Theatre, on the night of Performance.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY. fe23 PROGRAMME OF CONCERT To be given at the

OITY HALL.

Tuesday Evening,

February 22, 1876, COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PART L Quintette, -- Pianoforte, Two Violina Viola, and Violoncello, Audante and Intermento, Carl Reinecke. Op. 88. Chorus, "Laft up your heads."-

No. 4. Chorus - How lovely are the Messengers."-St. Paul.

No. 6. Bolo and Chorus - "The Marvlotte Work." Creation. funt it No. 7. Arto. -- Puntoforte, Violin and Vio-

Crio. Pistoforte, Violin and Vio. Lastry, with a pair of WHITE PONIES, Jonoello, Adaglo Cantabile, and and Double Set BILVER MOUNTED Rondo all Ongarese, from first Trio. HARNESS. No. 9. Vocal Cuartette — I The Tark Song!

— Hatton.
No. 9. Vocal State Solo: — Schimmeriled.

10. 9. Vocal Cuartette — Schimmeriled.

10. 9. Vocal Cuartette — Schimmeriled.

10. 9. Vocal Cuartette — Schimmeriled.

10. 9. Statulantonte. No. 10. Solo and Churth - "In Carlth."-

No. 11. Solo und Chorus - "God Rave the Cuem" Tickets price 12 cast, may be obtained of Traus on Sate - Cash before delivery

BOBBET G. ALFORD 1628 Houstons Peb. 16, 1874 Houghong, Pebruary 10, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE. COME very superior OLD PORT WINE, just received, in cases of One or Two itoren bottles esch.

Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co. ongkong, February 16, 1876.

FOR SALE. AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONCKONG:-INLAND LOT 82.-The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messre A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Com-

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Annual Crown rent, \$890.48. MARINE LOT 111, WAYOHAL - First-class

and extensive Godowns Annual Crown rout, \$324. INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bon ham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78. FARM LOT 17, PORFOOLUM, adjoining Messra Butterfield & Swire's premises. Annual Crown rent, \$25. AT KOWLOONG:

Marine Lor 4. - With a frontage of 100 feet on the Prays, and with an area of 80,000 feet. Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10. AT YOKOHAMA!-

Lors No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-foomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79. No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubox.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum. Applications for purchase, or further inormation, to be made to

J. WHITTALL T. G. LANSTEAD. Trustees A. Heard & Oo.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SEMI-GRAND PLANO, PARK

Public Auction, on

comprising,

Plated Candlesticks

PHÆTON AND PAIR OF PONIES. A FINE COLLECTION OF PERMS,

"DUART," CAINE ROAD,

The Residence of the Honourable T. C.

HAYLLAR, Esq.,-

tially made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Handsomely Carved EBONY SIDE and

CENTRE TABLES, Mahogaby Marone

Morocco Covered COUCHES and CHAIRS

Covered Bombay Blackwood COUCHES,

and FLOWER STANDS, Inlaid Ormolta OHEFFUNIER, and Japanese CA.

BINETS, Handsome Mantlepiece MIR.

RORS, OIL PAINTINGS, OHROMO-

LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, CAR.

PaT, Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices,

Gasaliers, Aquariums, Bronse and Porces

Handsome BOOK CASE, Carved SIDE

BOARD with MIRROR BAUK, Glass and

Crookery Ware, Silver and Electro Plated

Table Ware, Whatnots, Chairs, Clodies,

Mirror, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers

Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Glasses,

Cheval Glasses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

& Sons, made expressly to stand this

One 4-wheeled PARK PHATON, b

Ladies & Gentlemen's Seden CHAIRS

The Carriage and Popler, and the Plants will be sold at a o'slook.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the

Bale, and the Furniture will be on view on MONDAY, the 23th Rebrusty, 1876.

THE LOS WILLS AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF TH

on the fall of the hamilee.

Handsome GU BRASS BEDSTEAD

The whole of his Handsome and Substan-

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY. The Steamer Captain G. R. Stevens, will CAMELLIAS, ROSES, AND OTHER OROIOS

be despatched as above on ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have the 23rd Instant. I received instructions to sell by For Freight or Passage (having excellent

apply to TUESDAY, LANDSTEIN & Co. the 29th February, 1876, at Noon, at Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

> OCEAN STEAMBHIP COMPANY. FOR SHANGHAI. Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN

> > JAPAN.

scoommodation for first-class passengers),

The Company's Steamship will be despatched on of about the 25th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. Hongkong, February 16, 1876. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SURE CANAL The Company's Steamship
"MENBLAUS" will be despatched on about the 26th Instant. For Breight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, Pebruary 16, 1876. . . le26 AMAHONOY OT MANTS

A GRAND PIANO by J. BROADWOOD The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "MALAUCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Talleria with the next English Mail. A MOLVER

Ruperintendent. Hongkong, February 17, 1976. STRAM TO SHANGHAT.

MAGASAKI & HIOGO.) THE PLANT OF BELLIANS Will leave for the above place

(Taking Cuego at the pigh rates for

House our Terrier 17.1874

FOR NEW YORK. The A I American Bark "CRUSADER." FRED. GOBHAM, Master, will load here and at Whampos,

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1876. FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

"SAMUEL G. REED." WHITE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to vogel, hagedorn & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A-1 British Clipper-ship THOS. ROBBETS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, February 1, 1876. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A-1 American Ship LATHLEY RICH,

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.

FOR NEW YORK. The 4-1 American Ship WILEINSON, Master, will load here and at Whampos, and will

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Ship "SARAH NIUHOLSON," 933 Tons Register, Captain

For Freight apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1876. FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

offers.) The A 1 British Bark "NOVELTY." LIMMEX, Master, will load here

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

FOR MANILA. The British Ship "OAROLUS MAGNUS,"

with quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, February 14, 1876. FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

Captain JOHRSON, Will have quick despatch for the above

Mails.

MARITIMES.

IBMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

Bombay, St. Denis and Port

ON THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DJEMNAH, Commandant PLANIEAT. with Malls, Passengers, specie and CARGO, will leave this Post for the

Contents and falus of Packages are res

A. I to Arms.

Hongkong, Paintary 14, 1874.

Shipping. Sailing Vessels.

and will have quick despatch as above.

The A-1 American Ship

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

THOS. MITHEL, Master, will load for the above Port. and

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

have quick despatch as above.

SELEIRE, will load here for the bove Port, and will have quick despatch.

Calling at Adelaids if sufficient inducement

for the above Ports, and will have quick dispatch.

TH. MILES, Master, will most

Wieler & Co.

The AA Barque "SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, February 9, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SAIGON. BINGAPORE, BATAVIA. POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SURZ.

Shove places.

Cargo and Spents will be registered for London as well as for Marchilles, and her cepted in transit through Marselles for the oringinal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till natelly

Catgo will be twoelved on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until \$ P.M. on the 20rd February 1876. (Parcels are and to be sent on board; they must be late et the Agency's Office.)

Por further particulars evolves the Company's Office.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, ERT REIT MOITORMHOO MI

OENTRAL . UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIO," will be des-- patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 29th Instant, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same Return Passage Tickets available for 6

months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further, information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West....

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, February 3, 1876.



STLAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle Adon, Suez, Malta, Brindist, Ancons, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIGINAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship GOLCONDA, Captain C. ANDERSOM, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, a

OARGO will be received on board until Noon: SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 P.M. on the 1st Idem. For particulars regarding Freight

Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co. Office, Hongkong,

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACEAGES

written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrect

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company Black Bills of Lading.

MIHE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the ontion of forwarding all Goops shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. Molver, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING

TO HE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIO" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States.

AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghal, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection

of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until

p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage Hongkong, April 17, 1873. and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West

G. B. EMORY, Adding Agent. Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, **计比较企业证 2 化银气管线点** MOMPOSITION PAINT For Ships' Bottoms. Solo Agents for Ohing.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hougkong, January 5, 1876.

DUO DE MONTEBRILO CARTE Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dosen.) Pints, \$16 5 per cent, discount on 25 cases,

Bourbon WHISKEY. For Saln 87

HEARD & Co. Rongkong, June 28, 1875,

insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premis EDWARD NORTON & Co.

Bongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TEZE INSURANCE ABBOOLA TION OF BHANGHAL

CAPITAL AND SUPPLUS, 800,000 TABLE

MOLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15 % to Share holders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwelting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANUASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. .

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL -TWO MILLIONS STRELING. TiHE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be recelved, and transmitted to the Directors

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4/1867. agrano

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGRONG.

GENULES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Salgon and Penang Ni del Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the fates of Premium current at

he above mentioned Porta. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY PERS. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE -COMPANY OF MANOHESTER AND LONDON.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871,

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at ongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at ourrent rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Birst.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000 on reasonable terms. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED.) NOTICE.

TOLICIES granted at burrent rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Fromis contributed by cach, the remaining third being carried

to Reservo Fund. OLYPHANT & Co. General Agents.

YANGTEZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-TION OF SHANGHAL

FIRR this date, the above Association A will allow a Brokurage of Thirty.
three and the Third per cent. (8312) of Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, Jana 8, 1874

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE Understaned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on the first

A Discount of 20% allowed. HOILIDAY, WIBE & CO. Hotekensi Jenuary & 1878

insurances.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed. Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance. payable in Australia London, Calcutta. Bunting, Mauritius, China and Japan at Current rates.

ADAMBON, BELL & Co. Houghoug, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION,

NOTIOE.

LL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the lat April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. SASSOON Liquidators. Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

HE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Glongkong, for the above Company is prepared to gran olicies against Fire, on Haildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at in the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

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1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquential period then ending. NOUNTED TO A. MAOG. HEATON. Hongkong, Beptember 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

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CAPITAL 22,000,000. ITHE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the namal Rates, subject to a discount of 20 Der cent, Live That IV GILMAN & Ca.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates, Marke Black Trees

MELCHERS & Co. Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874. mercy traffic grow harden big die berich

ON' SALE. CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

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Landstein & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1875,

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Hongkood, April 9, 1978.

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can be made. Penang, Caloutta, Batavia, Manife, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent When the list of Agencies is completed it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above and in important ports more one agent has been appointed at each.

Masaan Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

OHUN AYIN

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, Deceased.

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THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER ha

been very much extended. The fol-Maoso, -Man Chuen Shop. Caston. - Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel,

Iman Ling Street, Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Xamena How Yuen Bhop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Houam, Kwai Henng Shop, Sin Choong, Honam. Swatow.—Bul Cheong Hong; Woh Shun

Amey .- Ohtin Cheeng Hong, Mock Kak

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Hankow,-Yee Hing Hong.

Chron.-- Yee Bhun Hong. Japan .- Mr Leong Chan Tong. Municipal Office, Yokohama Belook Wohang Hong.

Cook Sang Hong. Penang. -- Yow Wing Fong; Argue Office. Calmetta -- More Sing Company. San Francisco, -Kwong Foong Tai Hong. The above are some of the Agencies

others will be published, when they are

arranged for. Negociations are in progress

with the express couriers who carry the

official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the Interior of

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATINOS.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET. The French Contract Packet DJEMNAH will be despatched on THURSDAY the 24th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Marsoilles; to Europe, Saigon, Bingapore, Galle, Australia, New Zeas and, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

following will be the hours of closing

Wednesday, 23rd.— 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, 24th .--

the Mails, &c. [-

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters coases.

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late /11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closus entirely. ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster General.

Hongkong, February 10, 1876. MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKED. The United States Mail Packet OCEANICS. will be despatched on WEDNESDAY. the lit March, at S. P.M. with the

General Post Office

Mails... For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom, The Post Office will be open for the recep-

from 2.80 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage. The prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compalsory. Correspondence insufficiently

lish Packets. Correspondence, addressed to Yokohama,

Postmaster General. General Post Office. Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1876, MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.-

The following will be the hours of closing

5 F.M., Money Order Office closes Ar.M., Post Office closes except the Nitht Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, 2nd March.

A.M., Post Office opens for said , of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. O A. M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters: Degistry of Letters comme

payment of a Larz Firs of 18 cents of 18 c entirely.

11.50 L.M.; Posting on Board ceases.

General Post Office.

Element Post Office.

tion of Ordinary Letters, Books, News-

papers, &c., until 2.30 p.m. Letters can be posted on board the Packet

prepaid will be forwarded by the Engand the United States must be superscribed per Oceanio, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "vid San Francisco."

ALFRED LISTER

The English Contract Packet GOLCONDA, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the

Wednesday, 1st March.

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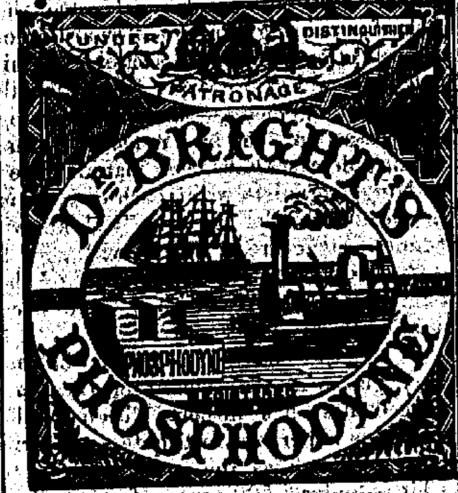
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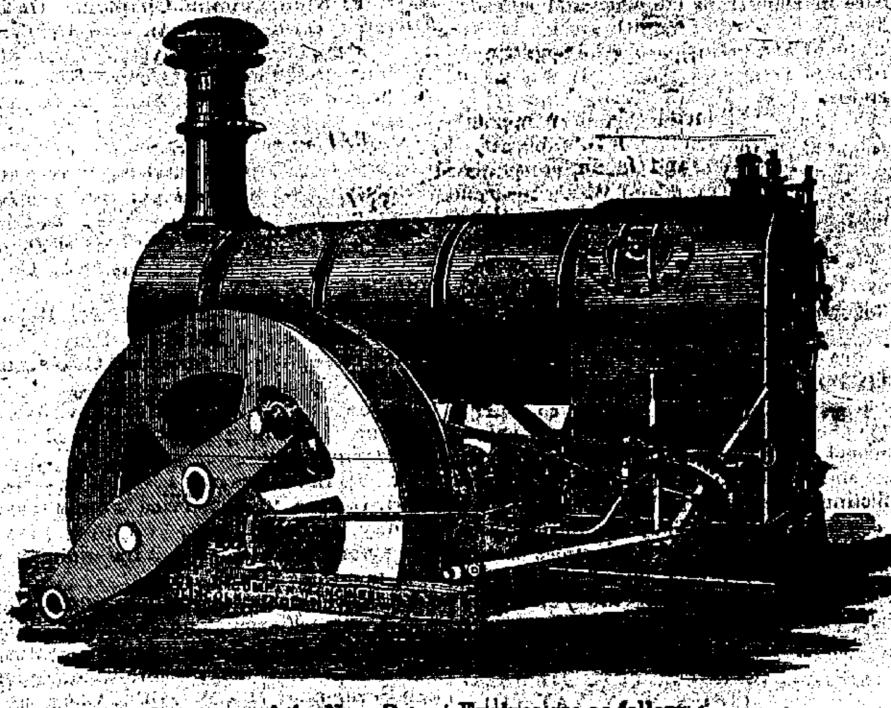
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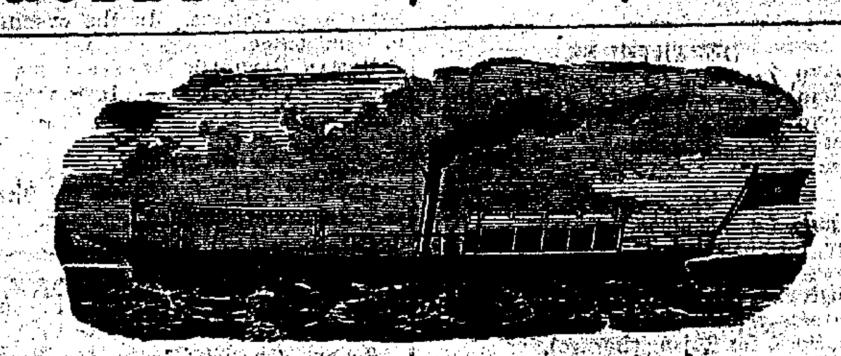
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PURE SALAD OIL SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS. PRESERVED MEATS, IN TIME PEAS. CARROTS. BEANS & OTHER VEGETABLES. PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE

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RA AND PERRINS WORDESTERSHIRE SAT Fresh supplies of the above, and minerous other table delicaries, may always be had from every Storekeeper.

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medale, and at Vienna 1973 Tent Grand Medals ware awasted by Cheers Brack Very Lot 16 Street at the control of the cont

Intimations.

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

Pancreatic Emulsion Pancreatine.

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ATKINSONS CELEBRATED BAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more last ing and fragrant than the German kinds. ATKINSONS'

OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. celebrated for so many years, continues to he made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very

ATRINSONS BRARS GREASE, COLD CRNAM SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, HOSE TOILET POWDER TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTS.

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I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours
respectfully.
L. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. London.

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Under the name of the have introduced a new kind of Sinapism. which has none of the inconveniences inherent to the Mustard poultice, as formerly

Instead of the many disagreeable and expensive operations required in the applicetton of a Sinapism as prepared by the ordinary method, one single lest, immerced in water for half a minute and immediately after applied to the sking will have the tice, but without the annoyance of any lines. being soiled and saving the patient and the people hear him from the inconvenience of the disagreeable small and acrid vapour arising out from an ordinary poultions But I would rather not commend myself my invention, and refer to the opinion and testimonials; of the following eminent

PAUL RIGOLIOT. Ex. Assistant Chemist at the Hospitals. Laurente of the School of Pharmacy, 26, rue Vielle-du-Temple, Paris.

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The Greatest Wonder of Modern HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debili-

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SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT ls a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, ouring skin diseases, and in arresting and

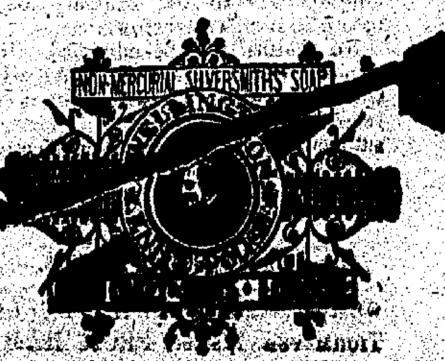
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Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMMEL'S Choice Perfumery, Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide cele-Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime luice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glyperine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps. Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c. &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in bond at a great reduction. A complete illustrated list on application. Wholesale and Shipping Warehouses, 96, Strand,

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Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 11, 6d, each, Jakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be ased with the boards. Hold by Grooms, Ironmongers, Brushe

makers, Olimen, Chemists, and stores

keepers generally. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY & SONS. MANDY OTURNS OF EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD

CARINET GLASS PAPERS

Wellington, Mills, Westminster Bridg shoes, Toubou' whateho'

CLEARANCE SALE

CAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:

Winter Costumes and Polonaises. Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas. Fancy Dress materials of all kinds. Wool Plaids and Flannels.

Silks and Poplins. Wool Shawls and Cloaks.

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FITWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messra RAYNAL & Co. The House No. 35, Wellington Street lately in the occupation of Messrs Ross

The Dwelling House and Offices, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Dreyer & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4. Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 81 Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DECENARR:

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO BE LET. TYTITH Possession on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to ROBERT G. ALFORD.

Surveyor, Club Chambers. Hongkong, January 29, 1876.

TO LET. TAIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Fraya.

Apply to TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET. TOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

Notices to Consignees. S. S. LORD OF THE ISLES, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

TTHIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, by Mr A. McG. HEATON, into the Godowns of Messrs Gilman & Co., whence delivery

may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf, are at liberty to

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-morrow. No Claims will be admitted after the

cods have left the Godowns, and all Goods after the 22nd Instant will be remaining has been effected. aubject to rent.

countersigned by No Fire Insurance Bills of Lading will be de-ADAMSON, BELLA Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP "BELLONA. TICHMEYER, Master, FROM HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above U Steamer are heroby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undertained.

from the beats alongside the Wharf, are at cottrae, when virtue stands high, repreach liberty to do so. They were therefore falsely liberty to do so.

Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 12 o'clock on the 15th Instant. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Flonkgong, January 14, 1876.

NOTIOE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'s S. S. STENTOR, FROM LIVERPOOL.

CH HIPPING Orders must be obtained from 26th Inst., for shipment per S. S. Diomed, sure the indignation which Mests Teans
BUTTERVIELD & SWILL, and Woo feel,

Agents.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARK MARINA, FROM LONDON.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Ex "OORANIO." ITHIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs. Tsangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by felsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recorded the same in the Tsun Wan Yat Po, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hong kong poor : also, from his own funds, pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, the period of one month, an article, order to redeem himself from what he been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsangsand Woo condescended to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinamen, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Ohun) put in a gaol of the foreigner? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by

way of a small warning. It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Mesara Tsang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (tit.* the night pedestrian who thinks great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (lit. the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menia position, he, moreover, offends his supeiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (lit. under the axe). Now that he is only fined in s small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune

that he has escaped greater consequences. ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE. Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876.

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Z sop's Fables,-Translator.

NOTICE.

MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right For MANILA and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Mesars Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were of the 27th day of the 10th moon -(24th November 1875) sion, slandered by Lai

Meszrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hongs in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only not borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the signed, from whence delivery may be ob- course of all their actions done anything Tuesday, Feb. 22:objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, Consigness wishing to take their Goods blander came upon them unawares, but of Goods remaining in store after the 24th | charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed las bottring tintler a false imputation from which it is now diffidult for them to clear theme selves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lat Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him-and he fega | 0 ments—to pay the stim of \$600 j the amount of legal expenses he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hougkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspatters in the Oblony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations. the Undersigned not later than the like these will, perhaps, allay in a bles-

When a man finds fault with others felle he wight in the first instance to on-

quire whether he himself is unblemish-Now Lat Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in alanderous language and spreads diffusedly by word of mouth stories to the defilement and pollution of (the good name of) Messra Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately: | Sundays :- At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and however, Mesere Tsang and Woo's magna. Sermon. Un Wednesdays: at 5 p.m. nimity is expansive as the sea and as capa. Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exclous as the ocean, and they deal with position of Scripture. On all Holy Days: people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having Ocased. litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO). Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

BHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. Feb. 19, Fuyew, Chinese steamer, 920, Crosd, Shanghai Feb 18, Amoy 15, and Swatow 17, General. -- C. M. S. N. Co. Feb. 19, Abbotsford, Brit. steamer, 649, C. Patterson, Bangkok Feb. 10, General.-JAHDINE, MATHEBON & Co. Feb. 19, Rajanattianuhar, Brit. steamer.

934, Hopkins, Bangkok Feb. 11 (5 p.m.), Rice.—YUEN FAT HONG. Feb. 19, Korsar, Danish barque, 817, L. Grove, Sydney Jan. 6, Coal.—ARRHOLD. LABBERG & Co.

DEPARTURES. 19. Les Yuen, for Shanghai, 19. Ocean, for Amoy. 19, Thingvalla, for Saigon. 19, Burmese, for S'pore and Rangoon

CLEARED. Auguste, for Whampon, Dora, for Suel. Norna, for Swatow. Craigie Lez, for London, Liberator, for Manila. Horn, for Rajang (Borneo). Orusader, for New York. Douglas, for Swatow, &c. Namoa, for Cooktown Yungehing, for Swatow, do. Penguin, for Saigon, Morning Star, for Bangkok.

Young Siam, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED .- Per Fuyew, Mr Watt and 60 Chinese. Per Rajanattianuhar, Mr and Mrs Da Costs and 2 children, and 2 Chinese. DEPARTED. -- Per Lee Yuen, 165 Ohinese.

Per Burmese, 33 Chinese. SHIPPING REPORTS. The Chinese steamer Fuyett reports: fine weather to Pedro Blanco, when had thick Anchored at 10 p.m. 18th until 19th

at 6 a.m. Passed the P. & O. steamer off The British steamer Abbotsford reports: fine weather the whole passage.

The Brit. str. Rajanattianuhar reports fine weather up to the 18th, when experienced dense fog, which caused us to anchor the whole night outside.

Per City of Peking sailed Feb. 15:-For Yokohama, 1,995 bags Sugar, 570 bags Beans, 195 pkgs. Merchandise. For Hicgo, 6 pkgs. Merchaudise. For San Francisco. 800 bales Hemp, 128 bags Tapioca, 15,205 bags Rice, 220 bags Beans, 80 pkgs. Tes, 47 boxes Opium, 2,377 bags Sugar, 12 bxs. Patua Opium, 2 bales Silk, 308 slabs Tin, ,395 pkgs. Merchandise. For La Libertad. case Floss Silk. For San Joze de Goatemala, 4 cases Silks. For Panama, 4 cases Merchandise. For Callao, 42 boxes Malwa Oplum, 11 boxes Silks. For Philadelphia, pkgs. Merchandise. For Cincinnati. 3 pkgs. Tea. For New York, 51 bales Silk, 0 boxes Vermilion.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS MAILS WILL CLOSE:-

For MANILA. Per H. I.R. M.S. HADAMACK, at 9 s.m. To-morrow, the 20th Inst.

Per Ship LIBERATOR sow, the 20th Instant. For SWATOW .-

Per NORNA, at 7.30 a.m. on Monday, the 21st Instant. For COOKTOWN.-Per NAMOA, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday,

the 21st Instant, instead of as previously potified. For SINGAPORE AND PENANG. Per CASANDRA, at 280 p.m. on

General Memoranda.

Monday, the 21st Instant.

9 p.m. Concert at City Hall. Goods per Lord of the Isles undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEURESDAY, Feb. 28:-Ly-se-moon leaves for Cuokiown and Sydney. THUBSDAY, Feb. 24:--

Noon .- French Mall leaves for Pofts of Call and Europe. Goods per Bellone undelivered after this date subject to rept. Hongkong Rades, -Birst Day.

Ribay, Feb. 26 Noon. - Getteral Weekly Bale by Messia Lane, Ofawford & Ob. Diomed leaves for Shatighal on or about this deta. Becoud Days

SATURDAY, Feb. 28:--Meticlatic leaves for London on or about this date. Shipping Orders regataling Optional cargo ex Stentor for shipment per Diomed must be obtained from the Agents aut later than this date.

Third Day.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :--ST. JOHN'S-CATHEDRAL .- The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:-At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. U the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any) :- Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On -At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com-

Military Service. - Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.-At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday. Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

ST. PLTER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.-Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 P.M. every Sunday, All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month. BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE, -Service in

the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke. every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point. ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL .- Welling. ton Street. Very Reverend G. Burghig

noli. In the morning, at 6 o'clook, lat Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass. with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Mili tary Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portu guese, English and Chinese; at 4.80, Sermon In Portuguese; at 5, Benediction. ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Sprin

Gardens.-In the morning, at 7, Mass wit Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 5. Benediction. ROMAN CATHOLIU REFORMATORY, West Point.-Rev. B. Vigano. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping. Daylight .- Douglas leaves for Swatow Amoy and Foothow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping. 8 p.m.—Cassandra leaves for Singapore

and Penang. Tenders Olose.

Tenders to Repair the British Ship Isles of the South will be received at the office of the Agents up to Noon.

Meeting. 9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

TO ADVERTISERS. It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue sommenced at 7.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

MONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1876.

Despite the fact that public attention in try of the world an amount of space so dear. this part of the world has been but which would barely suffice for Switzerslightly directed towards the coming land. Surely a little more than an area Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, of 75 feet by 100 might have been given the ancient kingdom-of-China will, we up to the natural productions, arts and are glad to learn, be represented at the manufactures of a third of the world's new "World's Fair" in a manner not inhabitants wholly unworthy of its extent and resources. The effective organization of which Mr Rot ert Hart is the head has enabled action to be taken to this end which in other countries would necessarily have been left to private enterprise. A sketch of what is being done to induce a better knowledge of the products and capabilities of the oldest of nations on the part of the youngest will, we doubt not, prove of interest.

It is now about twelve months since the Chinese Government began its ar rangements for taking part in the exhibition. The first steps looked towards

the industries, manufactures, products of the soil and of the mine, everyday life, costumes, manners, arts, &c., of China, than was made even for Vienna. But the political apprehensions which soon afterwards arose consequent on Yunnan outrage, and the claims made by various powers on the Chinese Government. led to the abandonment of this exhaustive scheme. The gentlemen appointed to superintend the work were

task of providing for the forwarding of of this idea. the collections from both sections to Philadelphia, and of preparing for the installation arrangements—such as obtaining show-cases and the like made in China. Admirable cases have been manufactured at Ningpo of inlaid wood, each case being in itself a model of some well-known Chinese structure. These will give a distinctively Chinese character to the exhibits which could not have been secured in any other way.

It is, as we have said, a fact that no very public announcement of these arrangements has hitherto been made. And this is perhaps fortunate, as it turns out, inasmuch as the space assigned to China—only 7,500 square feet—will be filled as it is; and the display, in point both of fittings and the objects exhibited, will far surpass, not what could have been done had more time been allowed to the manufacturers, but what has been done at previous exhibitions in which China has been represented. The Collection will contain a very fair exhibit of the interest and readiness to oblige whenever applied to; and this makes it a matter of additional regret that more space and time were not at the disposal of the Commissioners for availing themselves of such courteous services to the full. Free or reduced freights have been granted by all of the Coast transportstion steamers from whom they have been requested, and we are glad to learn that the Pacific Mail Company has also proved true to its liberal traditions and has not carried out its announced intention of charging full rates. The Central Pacific railroad has acted in a similar manner.

appreciation, arising partly from pride and partly from self-interest, which some of the Chinese manufacturers evince when talked to on the subject of the exhibition. At Canton and Ningpo, and we believe elsewhere also, some of them have contributed very largely. We are not yet in possession of information regarding the collection from the Northern section, but it will, we understand, by no means fall short of that from the South, which the most attractive features general observers will be the blackwood furniture, embroideries, silks, ivory, and China lacquer-ware in which most Europeans delight. The first shipment took place both from Shanghai and Canton by the Pacific Mail steamer of February 15th, and one of the Commissioners Customs (Mr Hammond) is now on hi way to Philadelphia to receive the articles on arrival. A catalogue of the objects forwarded is being prepared for issue by the statistical department of the Customs at Shanghai. China will therefore be properly represented at Philadelphia, though we think it a pity that the contempt so often felt by Home Americans for Chinese matters has found expression in allotting to the most populous coun-

THE North China Daily News has some very sensible remarks on the Blockade question-remarks which it would be well f residents in Hongkong took to heart, It says that it has all along held that the action of the Canton authorities towards this Colony was not a mere local affair but one in which the whole of China was interested.

We could not look on with complacency. while treaty provisions were being broken others they were fairly observed. The proedings at Canton were full of danger to mercantile interests in China generally and, as it was but too evident that, for the sake of peace or to avoid personal trouble, they did not meet in high quarters with the resistance that they merited, there always remained the possibility that the game plays ed with success in the one port would be tried again at the other. British mercantile interests were in fact liable to be attacked in detail, in the hope that mutual jealousies would intervene to prevent that united action which could alone be successful. There is a deal of sound sense in these

compelled to remain inactive, and for remarks. And conversely, Hongkong some months it appeared uncertain has shewn itself too apt to forget that, whether China would be adequately re- its grievances not being merely matters presented at all. Time went on, and the of Colonial welfare, the language held opportunity of getting together a perfectly respecting them by home officials has complete pollection was irretrievably lost, been singularly inappropriate. The co-It was only late in 1875 that, the sky operation of the Shanghai Chamber has, having somewhat cleared, it was deter- we believe, been sought as regards postal thined to participate as fully in the Ex- and telegraph rates. But there has been hibition as the time theti remaining a singular absence of identification with would permit of. It was then too late foreign interests in China generally on to enter upon an elaborate undertaking, the part of those who have represented but orders were issued which though Hougkong. This has arisen from no reducing the extent, have left untouched want of real for Colonial interests, but the representative character of the exhi- simply from the habit which residents bits, and bid fair to result in a creditable here unconsciously fall into, of regarding his determination to erect a Customs ata-Hongkong as a place by itself-as if The arrangements made for the purpose | there were no branches of the local firms by the Inspector General of Custotis at pther ports. The lint thus courtecus divided the ports of China into two ly given us may do some good, and will sections. North and South | the former we hope, be acted upon. We represent measure with a strong hand if required, including all ports North of Foochow, foreign interests in China in this Colony, The Executive Council met several times. and the latter comprising Forchow and and any injury to our domestic trade is yesterday, and the decision arrived at was the ports to the South of it. To one of felt far and wide, beyond our own parthe Commissioners of Customs (Mr row limits: A better realization of this Detrips) was assigned the Northern fact will be advantageous to both parties. bection, while to Mr Commissioner Drew We are naturally taken at our own valuwas assigned the Southern; A leading ation, when that is below its rightful by force,

American merchant at Shanghai was limit. Future memorials to the Secrealso named a member of the Commission tary of State should lay stress upon the for the North, while a gentleman in fact that what touches Hongkong touches Hongkong has accepted a like office for every open port in China. The formathe South. To the Commissioner for the tion of auxiliary Chambers at Canton former section was also delegated the and Swatow would aid in the calization

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING

THE Daily Press notices the difficulty experienced as to getting proper interpretation in the Supreme Court. This, it says, is not by any means the first time that a similar difficulty has occurred, and it is much to be "regretted that more effectual measures are not taken to provide against such contingencies. We are not surprised at His Lordship's irritation. There is a liability of a: miscarriage of justice in such cases, and too great care cannot be taken to secure accurate interpretation."—Adverting to the Perakwar it says the question now remaining is, What is to be done with the conquered terri-. tory? It will be necessary for a British. force to garrison the country for some time at least, and this will, of course, lead to further outlay. Nor is this all. The Straits articles comprised in the Export and Government will be called upon, in all pro-Coast trades, and will embrace truly bability, to undertake the task of adminiscomplete and excellent displays of every tration in the names of the native rulers. description of Tea and Silk made by two leading American Mercantile firms. The leading American Mercantile firms. The foreigners resident at the various ports of Sir William Jervois are tied. It is sorry generally have also shewn considerable to learn that annexation is disapproved of, as it is the only permament way out of the existing difficulties. The power of Great Britain is now firmly established in the Straits of Malacca, and it is manifestly her destiny to become paramount in the Malayan Peninsula. There should be no false sentiment in the matter. By annexing Perak some of the cost of the campaign would be recouped, for it has been abundantly demonstrated that its resources are great and undeveloped. Under British rule it would soon attract the stream of Chinese emigration. Lord Derby's sagacity will, it is to be hoped, not fail It is gratifying to note the intelligent him in this matter, and he will yet see that expedience and justice both sanction a policy of annexation, which moreover will prove beneficial to British and native interests alike.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail comments on the severity of the Press Laws in Japan, and predicts that before long there will be a Republican Government in that country. This is a state of things, it says, brought about by the Japanese adopting Western institutions too precipitately. The only way to prevent a Republican Government is for Japan to adopt the system of a limited monarchy. -- It gives a report of the meet-

ing of the Shanghai Bank, The Ohung Ngoi San Po (the Chinese issue of the Daily Press), while on the subject of gambling in Canton, recommends the Government to change the Manchu garrison into foreign-drilled troops. It also suggests the re-erection of the Bogue: Forts. It advocates the adjustment of the barrier system, so that rice may not be

The Universal Circulating Herald has no editorial in this issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE cases before the Magistrates to-day were very few and of an uninteresting

We are glad to learn that the question of postal rates is likely to be taken up vigorously. The Shanghai and Hongkong Chambers of Commerce will probably unite in the matter.

THE Ling Fing will, we learn, take down the Costoms' officials (Mr H. O. Brown and Mr Simhimann) who are appointed to Kinng Chow. Mr Forrest, the Consul elect, proceeds thither in a man of war probably the Vigilant.

At the Marine Court to-day, two boatwomen (os 1544, and 1086), and a boatman No. 1889, were charged by P. C. Blake with obstructing the fairway of the Cauton steamer Kins'an yesterday, and flued \$1 each or 2 days' imprisonment;

THE little unsteadiness visible in the conduot of the 28th men for the first day or two of their presence here has completely disappeared, and they appear to conduct themselves in a most steady manner. We are glad of this, as the regiment comes with unusually kindly recommendations from its

FROM Macan we have some rather startling news. The Viceroy of Canton has notified tion in the Patera Island, on the other side of the Macao Inner Herbottr, and the Port tuguess seem determined to oppose the measure with a strong hand if required. dommunicated to the Vicercy in a peremptory manner. In the meantime preparations are being made to resist the Chinese

The following is the order of Service of St. | might understand a solitary sentence in a less recklessness in expenditure | sides it costs more. It may not be generally | John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Sexagesima Sunday, 20th February, 1876 :--

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Comtounion at 11. - Reader, The Colonial Chaplain : Preacher, The Cologial Chaplain : Kept waiting. First Lesson, Genesis, iii.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xxvii., verses 27 to 57; Venite, 9 Mercer : Te Deum, Oakley : Benedictus, 8 Mercer; First Hymn, No. 139; Kyrie, "Missa de Angelis"; Second Hymn, No.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.— Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, vi.; Second Leason, Romans, iv.; Psalms, 110 Monk; Service, Trimnel in F. Anthem, "But the Lord is mindful of his a box of matches, a torch, a centre-bit, and own," No. 14; Hymn after Sermon, No. 26 in Mercer.

Harper's Basar is responsible for the following paragraph;-

Not long ago the Japanese frigate Tsukuba arrived at the port of San Francisco. She is the largest ship of that nation that has crossed the Pacific. The Japanese navy is

telegram :--

London, Feb. 15.—England, Russia, and America support the steps Germany has taken at Peking relative to the plundering of the Anna at Foochow.

The Squadron calling at Singapore is only ordered to China to protect shipping, ow ing to the plundering of the Anna during the absence of several of the vessels in the Straits.

India enters into the postal union from the 1st July next. The postage vid Sou thampton will be sixpence, vid Brindis eightpence.

A Hoyal Commission relative to the slave trade has been appointed. A motion has been made by Sir Stafford

Northcote that a Loan should be obtained from the Public Debt Commissioners to pay for the Suez Canal shares. The debate was deferred till Monday.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS. His Lordship Chief Justice Siz JOHN SMALE.) 19th February, 1876.

Regina v. Chang Ass.

obtaining goods under false pretences. The prisoner was arraigned for obtaining

on the 20th January last 4 catties and taels of sausages from the Yee Wai Ku eating-house by false pretences, and for obtaining some roast ducks and fowls from the same shop on the 21st January last. The Attorney General, the Hon. J

Bramston, prosecuted. The following Jury was empanelled:-Messrs C. P. Chater, Miguel De Souza. Thos, Williamson, Wm. Rathbone, F. C Dittmer, Geraldo Dos Remedios and E. L.

Woodin. Mr Chater was called yesterday, but did not answer to his name until some minutes after a Jury had been empanelled. He was requested to attend to-day, when his Lordship would decide whether he would fine him or not.

His Lordship said he ought under regular circumstances to have fined him, but as he had appeared within so short a time af-Lordship would not fine him.

The prisoner, Chang Acz, pleaded guilty

to the indictment. His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence. In doing so, he said he had the history of the prisoner since 1870, and it was so remarkable that he would read it out. It appeared from the gaol return that the prisoner was sent in August 1870 to twelve months' hard labour for being found in a gambling house, the latter aix months being for default of a fine of \$150. He was also to give security thereafter for twelve months. He was discharged from gaol on 3rd August 1872, having been unable to give the required security. On the 26th February 1873, he was again sent to gao for one month with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. He was also to give security vior two months. Not being able to give this security, he was discharged on the 25th May 1873. On the 21st January 1875, he was sent to twelve months' hard labour for obtaining goods under false pretences, being four months each for three separate offences. He was discharged on the 20th January 1876, and on the very day he left the gaol he committed the offence with which he was now charged. The next day he again obtained some roast ducks and fowls, and he appeared, his Lordship observed, to have been living luxuriously since he was kong. discharged from gaol. He was, however, caught and was brought here. His Lordship thought he should not be so often before the Magistrates, and he would therefore be kept in prison for such a period that he should not trouble the Magistrates for this Court for at least some time to come. He was then sent to three years penal servitude.

Regina v. Wong Shin.

BURGLARY.

of the 15th February inst.

soner was a native of Tamsoey, and saked prisoner spoke.

Mr Rozario, the Court Interpreter, replied that lamsosy was near Canton, and that the prisoner was a Hakka.

a Hakka interpreter. He observed that Lai Ahong was the interpreter at the Police Court in this case. Who was he ?

with the prisoner, addressed his Lordship. Yes, my Lord. His Lordship : "Yes, what." Herstands me, and I understand him.

His Lordship said the prisoner might

be tried before a Judge.

Court, having arrived, the case was proceeded with. The facts were the same as those elicited at the Magistracy. An entry to the house had been made by the removal of the wedge in a wooden bolt of the door. The prosecutor was slarmed, and a search was made, resulting in the prisoner being found concealed behind the door. There was a bag close to where he was, and it contained other burglarious articles.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to two years' hard labour. This closed the Sessions for the curren

month. OUR COINAGE SYSTEM. (Celestial Empire.) We have recently had occasion to chroni comparatively a new institution, having | cle many fluctuations in the money-market had no important existence until three and to deplote the sud en and most serious years ago. At present it consists of twelve fall which has taken place in the value of stanch vessels, four of which are used for Mexican dollars. To-day however we protraining purposes, and the Tsukuba is the pose to consider the currency question from largest of these. She was originally built a more domestic point of view and to direct for the English navy, but was purchased a | the attention of our readers to the abuses few years ago by the Japanese government. of an arrangement the long acceptance of which with the public is its only plea-and that a very bad one—for a further lease The Daily Press publishes the following of life. We refer to our most awkward, unsatisfactory, and extravagant coinage system, to which we firmly believe may be traced no small amount of the unnece sary expenditure of our daily existence. The complications resulting from a mixed currency of Chinese tael notes and Mexican dollars are about and needless enough; but this we are fain to pass over for the present. But here in Shanghai we virtually have no coinage, and this lack of what exists in every civilised and uncivilised community in the world must bring about its own punishment. One of the most primary symptoms of inciplent emanation from pure savagery is the recognition and acceptance of some medium of exchange. It matters not what form it takes I be it the Hindoo cowrie or the Chinets cash, the dollar, the ducat or the doubloon, every nation and commonwealth has its establish ed ourrency, and the model settlement is a striking and discreditable exception. True, there are coins, and plenty of coins, circulation; but we have no proper and authorised coinage. It would be a difficult task, for instance, to obtain change for a dollar. At the present rate of exchange, four English shillings would be a lib ral equivalent, although we have known cases in which that sum has been indignantly rejected, when proffered instead of a sturdy Mexican; but there are ten chances to one against one's obtaining, off-hand even so large a number of coins as this, all belonging to the same family. Here in Shanghai. we have the dollar and the half-dollar-both recognised by all; but a florin is as often as not tendered for the latter, while france, shillings, ten-cent pleces and 'two-annabits' are indiscriminately added to make up some approach to the value required. As to verifying the correctness of one change, in the case we are supposing, the calculation would be so intricate, and the various exchanges to be taken into consideration so perplexing, that the time spent upon the problem would far outvalue the amount at stake; for as the proverb says, time itself is money. Therefore, obviate the difficulty, we have fallen back and is void. The police power of a State upon the simple expedient of ignoring coins altogether; we never pollute ourselves now with the touch of filthy dross, but are content to sign promissory notes at sight, instead. Of itself, the system is an excellent terwards, and as he was to serve to-day, his one, and answers all the purposes required. Nothing is easier than to initial a chit, and turn it over to the compradore for payment when it is sent in. But in this very simplicity lies its danger. In the first place, the mere fact of having no standard coit in circulation, less than a dollar, causes one

almost insensibly to look upon that sum

very much as we look upon a shilling a

home; and this is proved by the fact that

in India people regard rupees in exactly the

same light. We shall always spend too

much money as long as the dollar is our

standard coin. Men spend five dollars

here, in cases where they would not dream

of spending a sovereign at home. They

give a dollar just as naturally as they would

a shilling; and why? Because there is no

lower coin in circulation with a specific

nomenclature. A ten-cent piece is looked

upon almost like a farthing, and chucked

away accordingly. It will be found that

wherever there is a coin universally recog

nised as the average or standard of exchange.

upon which calculations are based. -- such

as shillings in England, france, and dollars

in Shanghai-the expenditure in such

countries will bear a distinct proportion to

the value of the coin : and we find conse-

quently that where we pay a shilling at

home we pay a rupee in Calcutta, and twice

the value of a rupes in China and Hong-

To revert, however, to the chit system. we have to remark—though the observation is by no means new—that to it may be traced a vast amon tof the extravagance and lavish expenditure which still exists to a great extent amongst us. Take the instance of a game at loo. At a game of loo, when a man need not be surprised at losing fifty or sixty dollars, he acribbles a chit for the amount, and refers it to the compradore when it is sent in ! he never sees the money and he never sees it go i it is simply a question to him of writing down the sum The prisoner was indicted for burglari. either on the right or the left hand side of ously entering the house of one Chang his account book, if he keeps one. But if Koon Po, a rent collector, living in a house our friend had to put his hand in his pocket in Yee Yik Laue, West Point, on the night | and pull out the sixty shining, clinking, weighty fellows that are worth more than a His Lordship having turned over the de- ten-pound note, he might think his evenpositions observed that he found the pri ing's amusement was somewhat dearly purchased. We quote a moderate amount. where that place was, and what dialect the | but our readers know as well as we do that

foreign language, but he should be sorry to than there were four or five years ago. Of known, but we believe it is the case, that be tried in a foreign language if he was to course the reason is obvious. But we are San Francisco is a larger importer of Rice at home, a correspondent writes to the pour out until the surrounding woods for afraid that a radical change will never come The Interpreter at the Police Court was about as long as these slight and informala. This is, of course, due to our large Chinese then sent for; meantime, everybody was promissory notes called 'chits' are accepted in the place of coin, or while we have no Mr Lee Hong Mee, the Hakka, Chin- recognized standard of exchange more chew and Malay interpreter at the Police | moderate in value than the four-shilling Cap of Liberty.

> THE CHINESE AND CALIFORNIAN An interesting case is reported from Washington under date of Dec. 14. The

San Francisco Bulletin says :-The Supreme Court yesterday heard the case of Chy Lung on error from the Sub preme Court of California, involving the question of the constitutionality of the law of California, requiring the master, owner or consiguee of any vessel bringing immigrants to the State, who are lunatics, idiotics, deaf, dumb, blind, crippled or infirm, not accompanied by responsible relatives willing to support them, or convicted orlminals, or debauched or lewd women, to give bond in \$500 that they shall not in any case become a charge on the State within two years of arrival. Chy Lung was owner of twenty-two Chinese women brought to San Francisco, by the steamer Japan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. This case is to test the law, the other women being discharged upon habeas corpus by Judge Field of the Federal Circuit Court who held the law void. Attorney-General Pierrepont submits that as plainthat has treaty relations with the United States, the Federal Courts have jurisdiction, and argues at great length that the State law is unconstitutional as being in conflict with treaties with several powers, and therefore an attempt to regulate commerce between the United States and a foreign nation. Under the law he contends that the passengers from Britain, France, Germany or China, being subjects of either of these countries. they ever so rich or exalted, and though accompanied by a retinue of servants, may be excluded, unless a bond is given. If he is infirm or crippled, unless accompanied by relatives, etc. or if he hapneus to have been convicted of a political offence in trying to aid his countrymen in or if the passenger be a woman, and she i lewd, if she is debauched either by drunkenness or gluttony, or political intrigues, or in any other way, she must be e cluded. H the Commissioners of Emigration are satisfied that a female passenger is lewd, no matter what her relations, even though the wife of an English diplomat, or i another woman is debauched, being the wife of a French actor, he must take the same course taken with Chy Lung and his associat-s, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offence instanced of the rights of asylum. The Attorney General quotes largely from Webster. He shows that to be lewd is not necessarily to be unchaste, as regards

The right to exclude Chinese women can not be maintained under the police power of a State. The ballet and other theatrical exhibitions are prohibited in several States, but if a French ballet dancer or actress should wish to visit any of these, she could not be prevented from landing at the ports by any State statute or general law. It was not in the police power of a State. Such a law would be inconsistent with the treaty with France, contrary to well established principles of commercial intercourse. limited, and can not be used to contra vene lawful authority of the Government. or to disturb those well established principles which govern the intercourse of Should California become Mormon State, and the Legislature attempt to exclude gentiles, a law to that end wouldbe void. Where the execution of a law is to affect treaty relations, a single State of the Union is not a sole judge of what laws may be passed. For its own security the right of self-defence is conceded to every State; but, as Justice Grier says in the passenger cases, the powers used in self-defence and protection against harm cannot be perverted into weapons of offence and aggression on the rights of others. The California statute on Chinese women amounts to an exclusion of emigrants or visitors, while Mexican women of the same class, arriving by rail or otherwise than vessels, are exempt, and this distinction is made in violation of the laws of Congress and the fourteenth amendment, providing, among other things, that a State shall not deny to any persons in its jurisdiction equal protection of the law.

the intercourse of the sexes.

Mr Goold, for the State, controverts these points and maintains the theory of the State Court, that the case is within the proper definition of the police laws of the State and therefore valid.

With this case is heard that of John and Thomas Henderson vs. Mayor Wickham and the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, involving the same question under a similar statute of New York. The case comes from the Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, where the law was held as valid on demurrer, and the complaint was dismissed. It is here maintained that it is to be treated precisely as if it had imposed the tax on alien passengers, and for these reasons and those set forth in previous cases, the Attorney-General says it cannot be sustained.

THE RICE, SUGAR AND THA TRADE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Evening Bulletin:) The Rice imports at San Francisco for the past two years compare as follows Siam 1,444,500

Various...... 52,100 six hundred might be nearer the mark than The bulk of our Rice supply comes from The Cosmopolitan Press well calls the chit or custom. The revenue regulations of system a social evil. The prices which we Ohing are very strict against the expertation His Lordship thought they ought to have pay without a murmur are in many instances of Rice, and if any reaches Hongkong it is much too high, and they would not be in a surreptitious manner. The Hawailah maintained for a single week were ready Rice received here is mostly in the form of money the order of the day. But in the raddy, for which there are two advantages, Mr Rogario, after a short conversation chit-system lies their strongth it is so namely, lessened duty and a finer polished easy, so convenient, and above all so kernel, which fully compensate for the loss little irritating to the feelings to acrawl in cleaning. The Hawaiian Rice is from one's name at the bottom of a chit whereon the Carolina seed, and as it can be laid Mr Rezario; The prisoner says he till even the amount signed for is not mention. down here much cheaper than imports from that one single question. It was very dif. doubt that the ones had been partially of Chinese do not use it, as there is not tion, the original proposal for the band an about an hour they commenced pouring out

than any other port in the United States. shipments from the primary markets light | doing duty at Buckingham Balace." until after the celebration of that event, change of the moon.

The imports of Sugar compare as follows: Batavian, 1bs. 3,240,600 Central American. 5,056,800 China......16,493,600 Manila......33,277,900 Peruvian...... 1,097,700

Various..... nished imports. The refiners obtain their chief supply from the Philippine Islands. though during the past year they have purwhich accounts for the increased imports from Honolulu. The total imports of raw Sugar here last year were considerably under the consumption, but the deficiency is accounted for by the large stock carried over from 1874 and the heavy receipts of Eastern refined Sugar by railroad and steamers from New York. Our imports of Tea compare as follows

> Totale ...(33......8,033,800 6,517,200 These figures do not include the large transit trade, which amounted to over 18,000,000 lbs. by rail alone. There was also exported 639,000 lbs. by steamer, chiefly to New York.

> > NEW GUINEA. (Pall Mall Budget.)

It is satisfactory to observe that since uller information concerning New Gninea has reached the Australian colonies the agitation for the immediate annexation of that great island has to a considerable extent cooled down. The Imperial Govern ment has stated plainly that there is no intention at home of adding another troublesome dependency to our already overgrown tropical possessions, and the Australians themselves will probably admit ere long that the sudden mania for extension was only one of those spasmodic fits of ill-regulated onergy which, like the "rushes" of the gold-diggers, are liable to occur newly settled countries. Certainly when the two chief a guments put forward in favour of annexation are, that we know nothing of the interior of the country, and that if the island at some future time were conquered by a foreign Power it might under certain circumstances be used to harm the vigorous young communities of Australia, it may fairly be said that the advocates of instant seizure feel their own case to be a bad one. The fact is, Australian statesmen and journalists were carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment. and the recent annexation of Fiji led them to imagine that the mother country would yield to their wishes without examining into the facts. We hope that the question will now be more soberly discussed by those who are immediately concerned, and that steps will be taken to control the intercourse gradually springing up between our countrymen and the Papuaus before any serious difficulty arises. Mr Macleay's expedition, which started quite as much to see whether New Guinea was suitable for colonization as for the purposes of entomological research, returned with very discouraging accounts. Papua is evidently no very favourable field for those enterprising agriculturists who cannot find scope enough for their energies in the millions of acres lying unoccupied around them in Australia. According to Mr Macleay, the shores of the Gulf of Papua are densely populated. The natives possess some degree of civilization and a fair knowledge of agriculture. Both races, the yellow and the black, visited by this expedition would speedily resent any attempt to oust them from their lands Here, as in the more divilized islands of Polynesia, every acre of valuable ground is owned by the townships, and the various tribes would make common cause to resist an invader. It may be presumed, therefore, that any such wild scheme as that promoted" by Listitenant Armit for pare celling out New Guines among his fol lowers, after the fashion of herold times, could only be successful at the expense a considerable war. Mr Macleay, as well has the Italian traveller, M. d'Albertis, gives most of the natives on this coast the same favourable character in regard to their treatment of strangers that had previously by injuring their neighbours; but they debeen given them by Captain Moresby. The missionaries, however, state that they have of other nations. They owe their wealth is discovered a peculiarly ferecious tribe cannibals in this region who devour their daptives in much the same pledemeal fashion that Bruce described the Abyssinians to have adopted in consuming their cattle on a march. It will probably be lound that the tribes of the interior are more savage and ignorant than those of the sea-coast, but so far very little progress has been sixty. And the same in making purchases. Hongkong, and is called China by courtesy made inland. Even the trip of the steamer Blidgggwan up a suit Water inlet rather than a river to a distance of 100 miles from the ses brought out no new facts, and in all likelihood, though M. d'Albertie still maintains his post at Ynle Island, and the London Missionary Soulety has cotablished eight or ten mission stations of the coast and in the neighbouring lister, little more was protruding the head of an immense will be learned tintil a well-fitted steamer | fattlesnake with a pig in its mouth. The contrives to push its way up the large river pig was about four months old, and weighed known as the Fly. In short, when the about 75 lbs. He summoned a number of bil, softly the commodity which is served, the East, and answers fully as well, it of really trifling amount of information which his neighbours, with guns and pitchforks, The evil is one, however, which will have course takes the preference with the masses has yet been obtained about this yest island who built a larger fire in the mouth of the understand the interpreter in reference to to work its own bure. In fact there is no of the white Rice enting population. The and its inhabitants is taken into considers. | cave in order to drive the snakes out. In

Times as follows :---Apart from a cargo of 1,500,000 lbs which by our thus turning our Indian resources pigs, dto, which had been captured from arrived vesterday (Jan. 13) from Hongkong, to account, the thing would act and react | the surrounding country. our imports of the article since the lat Ja- on the native mind; for these men would

Central America and Peru is of high grade. | conditions of life; but the offsets to these | eastward. broken down. To entertain the idea of feasible than that of Indian domestic

> A TURKISH ESTIMATE OF ENGLAND.

The following remarks on the policy of England towards weaker nations may be read with interest by our English readers and by Chinese authorities and journalists with profit. We quote the Ottoman paper Istikbal, published at Stamboul !-

As regards their respect for the laws of

justice and equity, we must also confess that the English deserve the palm over our other friends. They have never claimed the right of protecting the subjects of any other Power on the pretext of identity of religion. Their consuls are thoroughly acquainted with the extent of their powers and duties, which consist simply in settling the private disputes of their countrymen, and they have never incited natives of the country to change their nationality in order | SALTPETRE. to assume English protection. Identity of religion has never afforded them an excuse for unduly sheltering any person under | Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/112 their protection; they have never been guil- Credit, 6 months' sight, ... two f the meanness of paying emissaries to | On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R 225 revolt by fallacious promises of support, of ... Bombay, demand, liberty and independence, in the hope of |, Shanghai, demand, ... upsetting the legitimate government and ,, Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 73 profiting by its ruin. In short, they have never swerved from the principles of equity

which are prescribed by civilisation. The characteristic which especially distinguishes the English, is their religious respect for established conventions and treatles. They have never trodden such bonds under foot, nor have they ever without adequate reason invaded the territory another State. It is related to us that wherever they go, they have at heart the spreading of civilisation and the respect of the laws which insure the liberty of their subjects. They enlarge the circle of commerce without for that purpose prejudicing the interests of others, a fact which indicates the excessive probity of this nation. They do not covet the possessions of others. and they do not cherish the terrible idea of extending their dominion over all the civilised countries of the world. At the present day they rule over nations who exceed them four or five times in numbers, but Shanghai Steam N. Co. Tla. 75 not an individual of those nations has, on account of religious differences, been deprived of the smallest of his rights. Liberty of conscience exists wherever the English govern. In India there are fifty millions of Mussulmans, and not one of them has been forced to renounce his faith. On the contrary, the English have officially asked for a Mussulman priest to go and teach the Mussulmans at the Cape of Good Hove the feligion of their ancestors. Hodja Bekir Effendi is now entrusted with this holy mission. They have never compelled their subjects. Mussulmans or not, to send their children to English schools in order to learn that language exclusively; they have never used any other means of coercion tending to suppress the individuality of the numerous races which prosper under the flag of England or the religious professed in their immense dominions, and that because they have no thought of universal away. History mentions more than one nation that has followed a course diametrically contrary to that of England.

The English are not like other nations. fond their interests while defending those to their commerce, to their science, and to their industry. We are glad, therefore. that the interests of England are in hartnomy with ours, and we pray that this source of good feeling may always subsist between

Miscellaneous.

A surrous snake story is told by the New York Hera'd. While out hunting, Mr Richard Ives discovered a large cave in the side of a hill under a rock, and while opp site heard the aqueaking of piga inside.--He stepped close to the mouth of the cave to investigate the matter, and, to his horror. terput in a long parrative. His Lordship feeted already | there is far less gambling enough "awell" in it to suit them | be negation can only be regarded as absurd. Over the burning coals, As they approach.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR ENGLAND. | ed in sight the parties fired upon them from Apropos of the difficulty in raising troops the top of the cliff. They continued to twenty yards square was literally covered Why should we not have recourse to with dead and live snakes. They killed population, among whom it is a staple India? it is asked. When properly led, 310, but many made their escape. The article of diet. We exported less than there are no finer soldiers in the world than largest one silled, a.male, was ten feet long. 2,000,000 lbs. Rice last year, principally the men composing our Sikh and Ghoorka and measured around the body one and a to British Columbia, against 2,370,000 lbs. regiments, and it would surely be a simple | half feet; the next largest, a female, was in 1874, and 3,288,000 lbs. in 1873. The matter to draft some of these home an- seven feet long, and measured one foot quantity taken for consumption and ex- | nually, so as to complete our home establish- | around the body. The largest snakes have port-has been increased from 28,600,000 lbs | ment; besides, being born soldiers, these | been preserved in alcohol, and will be on exin 1872 to 39,600,000 lbs in 1875. We be- men are hardy, and can well stand change hibition at our fair, free of charge. The gan the year with a stock of 7,000,000 lbs, of climate. Apart from the moral effect snake referred to had 110 rattles. The cave and closed it with a stock of 11,500,000 lbs. | which would be produced on the Continent | was literally filled with heads of sheep.

THE London correspondent of the Times nuary have een light, while our prospect return to India with their minds opened to of India writes :- "Speaking of the King tive receipts are also small, there being only the power and resources of England, and as of Denmark, I am reminded of another one cargo due and three more on the way fresh men would be sent to take their place, ourious bit of news, which set all the gossips from Hongkong. The occurrence of the the impression would go on increasing, of the clubs agog this week. An order is Chinese New Year next month will render For my part, I should like to see a Sikh said to have been sent to a large Dundee manufacturer, through the Danish Govern-Upon this the Overland Mail remarks :- | ment, for the immediate supply of 200,000 which usually lasts a week, or through one A host of objections on the score of expense | soldiers' knapsacks to be furnished to a of transport, and maintenance at home; of Copenhagen contractor before the 1st of duty deserted in India and of obstacles of January. What could such an order every description to the maintenance of a mean—the wiseacres asked—what does Dennative corps in this country, present them- | mark want with such a preposterous lot of 727,600 selves. But in the face of them all we tin knapsacks? Then some brilliant genius 5,577 700 should like to see the experiment of the flashed and tood of light upon the mystery at 17,815,700 introduction into England of a native corps once. The Princess Dagmar, wife of the 26,246,100 adopted, provided the troops were a party | Cesarewitch, is a Danish Princess, and to to the transfer—that is, willingly placed | cloak his designs, the Emperor of Russia has 10,600 themselves at the disposal of the authorities ordered these knapsacks through Denfor temporary service in England. They mark—their real destination being Russin. Totals...........72,738,500 50,396,300 would have to put up with similar troubles where great secret preparations are being The above comparison is of interest. Most to those which meet Europeans who serve made to commence a campaign in Central tiff is a subject of a foreign government of the Sugar received from Batavia, China, in India, from change of climate, and Asia in the spring and push vigorously There is a determination among the local are so considerable, that the native soldier revealed and the visit of the King of Denrefiners to shut out these grades as much coming to Eugland might fairly consider mark is all a part of the same dark design. as possible, and the result is seen in dimi- himself the luckiest man in the army. We The simple interchange of hospitality was also believe that such a corps would be merely a device for spying out the land and extremely popular at home. The native marking how public opinion in England soldiers—especially if they were genuine tended, and whether any active preparations chased largely from the Hawailan planters, specimens—would be looked upon with were going on in our arienals and dockyards. curiosity and interest, and they would be in Is not that a pretty plot? Perhaps you treat reality pioneers of that migration from the it with incredulity. Well, possibly you are East which must become general as the right, but it you would have been hardly isolation of prejudice and superstition is safe to do so at Boodle's or White's during the past week, for the idea was in great Indian soldiers for England is at least more favor there. The conspiracy seems to me to be a trifle too claborate to be credible! servants for England, and we may live to | dare not say more: the awe of the Club see both common among us. As to the oracles is upon me. One thing, however, Ghoorkss, they have added greatly to the r is certain, that the order for the knapsacks reputation by their operations against the has actually been given to that Dundee

Quotations. Honexone, Feb. 10, 1876. OPIUM.-New Patna, cash... 6021 credit, 6071 Old Patna, cash --New Benazes, cash, 570 Old Benares, cash, -New Malwa, cash, 588 Allowance Taels, 12 a 32 Old Malwa, cash, 590 oredit. 595 Allowance Taels, 16 a 32 CAMPHOR. QUICKSILVER, Exchange.

Gold Leaf. English Sovereigns, Australian Sovereigns, Discount, ... Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 4 per cent. prem. ex div. H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$500 ex div. China Fire lns. Co., \$145 Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 38 % dis. Ohina Traders' Ins. Co., \$1525 Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600 Chinese Insurance Co., \$220 North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850 C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tis. 107 Yangtere Ins. Association, Tls. 605 H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., 5 dis. Union S. Navigation Co., Tis. -Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55 dia. Chinese Imperial Loan, £102,

Temperature. Hongwong, Feb. 19, 1876. Taken at Mesers. Paleoner & Co.'s Premises. Queen's Road.) THERMOMETER-9 A.M. 1 P. M.

Maximum. Minim. over night, BAROMETER, -9 A.M.,

Shipping Intelligence. HOME SHIPPING. The following is given in the London Papers, dated January 7:-DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28, Deutchland, from Hamburg to Hongkong. Dec. 29. Martha Brookleman, from Cardiff to Hongkong. They seek not to further their own interests | Dec. 80, Diomed (str.), from Liverpool to Dec. 81. Belted Will, from London to Hongkong,

Jan. 1, Oxfordahles (str.), from London to Obina and Japan. Jan. 1, Madagascar, from Cardiff to Hong.

Jan. 2, Lycha, from Cardiff to Hongkong, Jan S. Titan, from Cardiff to Hongkong, Jan. 7, Quang Se (Glenorchy) (str.), from London to Shanghai Jan. 7, Papa, from Liverpool to Honge

LOADING FOR CHIMA AND JAPAR PORTS, At London.—Steamers via Bues Canale Hankow Flintshire. Glenearn. Salling Vessels. Forward Ho. Unding. Patil Marie.

At Liverpools Patroolus (str.) Ouward.

THE PRICE OF A PLEASURE Upon the valley's lap The liberal morning throws A thousand drops of dew, To wake a single rose. Thus often, in the course Of Life's few fleeting years, A single pleasure costs The soul a thousand tears.

THE DIVINE

BRAMAH. If the red claver thinks he slays, Or if the slain thinks he is slain. They know not well the subtle ways I keep, and pass, and turn again. Far or forgot to me is near Shadows and sunshine are the same. The vanished gods to me appear, And one to me are shame and fame. They reckon ill who leave me out. When me they fly I am the wings; I am the doubter and the doubt, 1 am the hymn the Brahmin sings. The strong gods pine for my abode. .. And pine in vain the sacred seven; But thou, meek lover of the good, Find me and turn thy back on heaven.

A MAN's action is only a picture-book of He does after what he believes. POETRY must be affirmative. . It is the piety of intellect. "Thus saith the Lord," should begin the song. Any word, every word in language, every circumstance, becomes poetic in the hands of a higher

rules its religion, poetry, politics, arts, trades and whole history. To the poet, the world is virgin soil; all is practicable; the men are ready for virtue

THE philosphy which a nation receives

it is always time to do right. As the bird alights on the bough, then plunges into the air again, so the thoughts of God pause but for a moment in any form. THERE is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. That provides him with the best word. If your subject do not appear to you the flower of the world at this moment, you have not rightly chosen

THE impressions on the imagination make the great days of life; the book, the landscape, or the personalty which did not stay on the surface of the eye or ear, but penetrated to the inward sense, agitates us and

is not forgotten. Ourside of the nursery the beginning of literature is the prayers of the people, and they are always hymns, postic-the mind allowing itself range, and therewith is ever a corresponding freedom in the style, which

becomes lyrical NATURE is the true idealist. When she nerves is best : when, on rare days, she speaks to the imagination, we feel that the huge heaven and earth are but a web drawn around us; that the light, skies, and mountains are but the painted vicissitudes of the roul.

Man runs about restless and in pain when his condition or the objects about him do not fully match his thought. He wishes to be rich, to be old, to be young, that things may obey him. In the ocean, in fire, in the sky, in the forest, he fluds facts adequate and as large as he.

HE who has once stooped beside the grave, to look back upon the companionship which has been for ever closed, feeling how impotent there are the wild love and the keen sorrow, to give one instant's pleasure to the pulseless heart, or atone in the lowest measure to the departed, spirit for the hour of unkindness, will scarcely for the future inour that debt to the heart which can only be discharged to the dust -Ruskin.

THE test or measure of poetic genius i the power to read the poetry of affairs-to fuse the circumstance of to-day; not to use Scott's antique superstitions, or Shakspeare's, but to convert those of the nine teenth century-and-of the existing-nations into universal symbols.

In poetry we say we require the miracle The bee flies among the flowers and gets mint and marjoram, and generates a new product which is not mint and marioram but honey. The chemist mixes hydrogen and oxygen to yield a new product, which is not these, but water ; and the poet listens to conversation and beholds all objects in nature to give back, not them, but a new and transcendent whole.

Shadows please us as still finer rhymes. Architecture gives the like pleasure by the repetition of equal parts in a colonnade, in a row of windows, or in wings; gardens by the symmetric contrasts of the beds and walks In society you have this figure in a bridal company, where a choir of whiterobed maidens gives the charm of living statues: in a funeral procession, where all wear black; in a regiment of soldiers

uniform. IMAGINATION is central; fancy is superficial. Fancy relates to surface, in which a great part of life lies. The lover is rightly said to fancy the hair, eyes, and complexion of the maid. Fancy is a willful imagination, a spontaneous act ; fancy, a play as with dolls and puppets which we choose to call men and women imagination. a -perception and affirming of a real relation hetween a thought and some material fact. Tancy amuses; imagination expands and

eralts us. BISHOP TEMPLE ON APOSTOLICAL SUC-Ukssion.-The Bishop of Exeter, having been interrogated by a foreign ecclesiastical dignitary as to whether apostolis succession is a doctrine of the Church of England. has replied as follows |- "The Church of England desires to include within her pale both those who hold the douttine of the apostolic succession and those who do not. To meet the need of the latter she nowhere requires any of her members or ministers to hold that doutrine. To meet the need of the former she provides that all ber ministers shall profess that succession as a

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. (loneer).

while his childless state secures him the en. | confessor to the Duke of Bordesuz, shout six miles west of Milan. tire trust and warm affection on the part Chaptain of the Daughiness, and catechist "On examination with the opthamoroope;

of his nephews, the Count of Paris and the to the young sons of Louis Phillippe, to I found his eyes perfect in all their paris. but the sky is reddened by the sames of a worship which in themselves are indif-Duke of Chartres. The count is dever, say nothing of Roger Tichborne, whose The otoscope revealed a healthy condition burnt village. The reason of this state of ferent. Common is the notion in Engstudious, patient, and it is his interest to tutor he was. But probably the most in- of the organs of heating. He told me that things," proceeds the writer, "is not to be land that pleasure, simply as pleasure, affect the position of the dauphin of an ex- teresting of all his penitents was old Tal- he went totally blind at the age of about found in any peculiarities of the Russian is sinful; and it is the source of the peotant house, and to reserve himself, aloof leyrand, an unfrocked priest and bishop minety, and remained so for about two peasant's character, though it frequently hypocrisy for which the English are so from active politics, for the chances of the bimtelf. I think it was in 1838, when the future. The Duke of Chartres is less cle- great French diplomatist died. after passver, but more popular, than his elder bro- ing his eightieth year. Probably more to ther, and is adored in the fine cavalry regi- please his niece, the duchess of Dino, than ment he now commands. France does not anything else, the old for on his deathbed forget that, in the recent war, this Prince consented to confess, and receive the last left the comforts of an English home, and rites of the church. "What clergyman shared all the hardships and dangers of the would you wish, Sir ? enquired the spectacles, nor took a dose of medicine campaign in the Loire incognito, under the duchess. The young Abba Dupanloup, from a doctor. I opened his Bible at simple name of Captain Robert Lefort. The whom I have so often seen at your re- the eighth chapter of the book of gallant prince is a born soldier. When his coption; he interests me," answered the family was in banishment, he obtained for dying old man. Accordingly Relix Dureign service and fought with the Lalian panloup was quickly at Tallegrand's bedt army in the war of 1859 when but a mere side. What he heard from him no one, of lad. He afterwards served in Spain, and course, knows. In one little hour it would finally with his elder brother in the Ame- have been impossible to hear all the sins rican Civil war. Innumerable stories are the great diplomat committed against the told of the Duke of Chartres when engaged | church and against society. Possibly, the in those wars, and of the patriotic manner | man was contrite and confessed every crime in which he always turned his fordest he recollected. Possibly, as his liabit was thoughts towards France. Suppose I re to deceive all the world in life, he deceived tions, and says if the folks want to see late one of these little anecdotes. It was the priest also, in his latest moments. on the 31st May 1859, on the evening of Such was certainly the general opinion of the Battle of Palestro. The contest was a the day, and the following epigram was hot one, and the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, written by one of the wags of 1838; some detached as a guard of honor for Victor say by M. Thiers :--Emmanuel, contributed much to the success of the day by a brilliant bayonet Colonel Chabron of that corps was in his tent refreshing himself with a glass of the wine of the country after the heat of the day, and an officer of the 64th Regiment of the line was sitting near him on the ground. They were speaking the door of the tent, saying A Piedmontese officer wishes to speak with you, Sir," "Let him in," said the colonel. A tall young man, wearing the Italian uniform, presented himself and delivered his massage, which was, that King Victor Emmanuel desired that the two hundred Austrian prisoners the Zouave regiment had that day taken, should be sent to the Italian camp. The colonel said the request should be obeyed, and as the Piedmontese officer inclined his head as if in thanks, asked him to take a glass of wine, and said. "It is all I can offer you. "Certainly, colonel, with pleasure;" and he took a glass and drank, with signs of strong emotion, to the health of the French army. "Why," said Colonel de Chabron, you speak our language admirably for a foreigner." "Nothing wonderful in that. colonel; it is my native tongue." " What ! exclaimed de Chabron, "are you French "Born at Paris," said the young officer with a sigh. The colonel started-"And your name |" "I am called de Chartres, colo-The officer of the 64th started from the ground. Both bent low before the young man, who was much moved as the colonel with tears in his eyes said " May God bless and preserve you!" That conlonel of French Zouaves is now a genera and a member of the National Assembly and is one of those who were last week elected senators for life. The expiring legislature languishes in its last days, and instead of dissolving this evening as was expected, will probably extend its sittings into the beginning of next wonth. Paris or to see Rossi at the Italian theatre.

is a pleasant place for those paid country gentlemen. who have a couple of hours lounge at Versailles during the day and come in to dine at Brabant's in the evening, and go to hear Don Juan at the opera, say "to see" designedly, for fashion brings growds who do not understand a word of Italian to witness the performances of the great tragedian in the Shakespearean plays he has had translated into his native Two distinguished Frenchmen died sudlanguage. So ignorant are the French of anything foreign to their own land and literature, that an eminent shopkeeper of this city, being asked about Rossi after his first appearance, replied-"Ah Rossi and Hamlet. I know. It is an Italian who delivers a lecture on a skull." But Signor Rossi is really a wonderful actor, and if he does not treat the great character of Shakespeare according to our English tradition of the parts, he at least excites and terrifies by the originality of his performances. His best known Parisian figures for the last latest character is Macbeth, and I do not fifty years. The statue of the old emperor think I say much for him when I express, my opinion that he understands that diffi- Place Vendome, and the painter Courbet, cult part infinitely better than Mr Irvidge who seemed to me, when I saw him the other day in Lordon, to look more like a wriggling snake than a man, and to represent Macbeth as a feeble-minded, weak creature whose nature would never have

helps to keep the legislature in existence. Paris is delightful just now, the rigours of last week's frost being succeeded by sunny days, quite springlike. The streets are it appears to be blind. amazingly full of those happy French crowds who never crush. Every one is full of good nature, making those little purchases of presents which the nearness of the new year renders a work of necessity, if not of love, in French society. The shops are all doing a roaring trade, and no one this year complains of "hard times. The streets remain crowded up to one o'clock at night, and no return is threatened of that frightful fog of last week which the Parisians say, was an unexpected visitor from London to their city. The only persons who really seemed to enjoy what stopped all traffic in Paris for several hours, were the professional blind men. On that memorable evening the sightless mendicants are all said to have remained comfortable at home after planting their chairs at the accustomed points, and attaching their faithful dogs, holding the tional hats in their faithful mouths. At midnight Messieurs les Aveugles come down, and brought back these canine agents and their copporation the steps as nimbly as a boy, without even

permitted him to conceive, or be pushed

The fineness of the weather probably also

on to the crimes he committed.

had addressed the voters of a Corsidan fied at twenty, and became the father of electoral district. This sad member of a thirtsen children, the youngest of whom a not very reputable family in its younger daughter, fifty-three years of age, died two branches gave the first shock to the throne years ago. He belonged to Captain Snow. of his good-natured coubin early in 1870 in who served under General Marion. Old shooting down in his drawing-toom poor Fortune served with his master through one is driven to the sad condition that the Victor Noir. I do not think the husband the war, and in marly every battle of the Brussels milliner has much thance chouldered his gun and went in front, yet of success even in Corsica. The election of he has never received a pention. If the respects both moral and material, become which appens commadeship; and men must feel it a duty I own to you to express my Histor Dupanloup to the Senate will battee | Government loved the negro as well as it, unquestionably worse. . . . It is suffi-At the prosent moment the Due d'aumale a vacatity at Orleans, for which there are loves his vote, the old man would be cared. is more powerful pening the scenes than many outdoors and for the above-maned Pills, for wind in the people think and if the adverse work for the above-maned Pills, for wind in the people think and if the adverse work for the above-maned Pills, for wind in the people think and if the adverse work for the above-maned Pills, for wind in the is more powerful behind the scenes than many daudidates. The bishop would have for the life senators and the coming elections Hottse, but I do not think he will have hear Mobile, and lived there hearly have for both houses force him from his affected much influence in nothing his successor. years. At the death of Captain Briows reserve, he will undoubtedly be a conside. Old Dupanloup had a varied and some: he gave a Mr Chapman-bla sou-in-lawrable power in the State. His high perso- what I mantic life, and the confessional 500 dollars to support old. Fortune the nal o aracter, his underled shility, his has probably spaled up in his intelligent balance of his days. This than Chapman phormons wealth, his lineage which sets a mind many a secret which it would be lived forty seven years and died, and left rare value on his hospitalities, his populat worth a jew's eye to hear. Just consider the old negro still hale and heartly. Snow rity and command in the army -all give | that this septuagenarian prelate, who dried authednently moved to Gibson Odunty in him on influence it is impossible to deny; kept a school, was in his day successively this State, and settled first Pinckney. ville;

Il à trompe du même coup,

Si ce n'est vral, c'est vraisemblable. Le bon Dieu. le monde, et le diable, El de Quelen et Dupanloup.

The helping hand given by England to a purely commercial undertaking "-fear we must plead guilty to some small part of that hypocrisy with which our more candid, if not less moral neighbours charge us in Egypt, seems to encourage other great speculative undertakings. The trial works of the submarine tunnel between France and England will be almost im mediately commerced. The engineering opinion here still continues favourable to the practicability of the scheme. They meak of a new sub-Alpine tunnel to connect France with Italy. Nor has M. Lesseps by any means given up his idea the great Asiatic railway which is to enter India at Peshawur. That eminent gentleman has just left Paris, with his family for Egypt. But the Geographical clety had an important meeting day before yesterday, and in the absence M. de Lesseps, had a very full discussion of his gigantic project. Severa distinguished engineers, savants, and memers of the institute were present. Cotard, the well-known engineer, introduced the Asiatic railway project. He said was proposed to start this line from Orenbourg, the extreme point of the present Russlan railway system, and unito it to the liidiah system. It would pass through Turkistan and cross the Himslays, so as to dertaking would put the 100,000 kilometres of European railways in direct communication with the 12,000 kilometres of Indian lines, and the distance between Paris and Calcutta would be thus divided. From Paris to Orenbourg 4,500 kilometres : from Orenbourg to Peshawur 8,780 kilometres from Peshawur to Calcutta 2,520 kilome-The approximate time of the journey by these united lines would be eleven days from Paris to Calcutta. The suggested charge for each first-class passenger is 1.850 france, or £54. They have been, as you will see, going rather fast here with a prolect which seems to me to be something of very moonshiny idea." But since Lord Palmeraton's remarks on Suez, and M. Thiers' opinions on railways at their origin, it is dangerous to sheer at any conception of possible success. dealy in Paris yesterday. The Viscount de

Guerronière began life as a journalist, and subsequently became intimate secretary to Napoleon 111. This position made his fortune. He was Senator, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and held the high post of Ambassador at Constantinople when the revolution of the 4th September upset the empire. The Marquis de St. George was also connected with the press and with dramatic literature. He was one of the is to-day restored to the summit of the who pulled it down, has had his infamous work for nothing. Apropos to the vanity of painters, let me tell a story of an artis who in the eccentricity of fashion sold his last work this week for 40,000 francs. friend said to him My dear fellow. you gave your picture for nothing. I know man who would give 40,000 france merely to see it." Ah! you see what fame is exclaimed the delighted artist. "But should add." said bis friend. "that the gentleman who would give the money to see

THE OLDEST LIVING MAN. It has often been strenuously asserted that no person has ever yet lived to exceed the age of one bundred years. Who are right and who wrong it would be difficul to say, but we doubt if a case of such longevity has ever been really satisfactorily established. The following statement made in the Washington Chronicle—if true-acts the question at rest : "You recently published an a count of a Revolutionary soldier. 114 years old. which induces me to write you the following account of old Fortune Snow, who is one hundred and twenty-size Vears of age. I visited him on the 9th of July 1862, and learned from him his story. When I in company with a friend, approached the house, a fifteenth amendment. sixty-two years old, came out and said his soon made his appearance tripping down Of the new candidates to the Senate and a stick. He said he was born in George-Chamber of Deputies, one of the most red town, B.C., and was twenty five years old markable in Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who when the Revolution began. He was mar-

years. His hair, white as wool, all came out. Subsequently his sight returned, and a new growth of hair made its appearance, he has been placed by the new system of drunkenness, the brutal orimes for which which is now about half grey. He never suffers with toothache, not having an on the commune and on a number of pre-eminence. But pleasure is the holiest unsound tooth in his mouth—nor any other kind. He enjoys good health, never wore Revelations, which he read loudly and distinctly without glasses. He says he loyes | much better than his former state of however occasionally disastrous, are unto fish and hunt, and can shoot, birds and squirrels without the aid of glasses. Hais very pious, and believes strongly in the good God, as he calls him, who, he said, took him safe through the Revolutionary War. He reads his Bible and prays a good deal. He has been strongly urged to go to the Centennial, but has refused all solicihim let em come. This venerable coloured person recent-

emigrated to Mississippi with a large body of negroes who took the train a Humboldt, where hundreds of citizens visited him to see the eldest man living Many will probably doubt this statement but a conversation with him would convince. anyone of its correctness; besides, there are hundreds of respectable persons who would corroborate what I have given above.

CAMERON. THE EXPLORER. A telegram from Madeirs, dated December | failing which the commune seizes their | has risen from a small exhibition of roots to 26, published by the Daily Telegroph, gives horses and cow. Another restriction on one of the largest in the kingdom, was held further details, respecting Lieut. Cameron's | the personal liberty of the pessant in Rus. on Saturday in the extensive range of buildexpedition :- The gallant explorer, in sia is the right of the commune to refuse lings belonging to Messrs. Sutton and traversing the breadth of the entire continwhole, with a favourable reception by the and Loands on the 19th of November, with fifty-seven East Coast men, all in good the Cape to the East Coast. It is understood that the intropid traveller has accumulated some very valuable geographical scientific information. Of course the esthe great question of the connection of the Congo with the Great Eastern lakes. It appears that he followed a large river flowing millions, of people live in Russia. out of Lake Tanganyika in a south-westerly direction, tracing its, whole course till he came upon a new lake, which he named Livingstone. From this body of water a second large river runs westward, which the Sare," says the Portuguese butler, holding Lieutenant, having traced it for a considerable part of its length, believes to be the with it, Sare?" Do with it? Don't bore alternative seemed preferable, and though Excepting Livingstone and Silva Porto, he There is a wide space on his route which absolutely new between the manderings of Livingtone west of Tanganyika and the farthest points of Graeca and Ladislas magyar; while the rest of his route, even to Benguela on the coast, except where he crossed Livingstone's track from Loanda. has never been traversed before by any Englishman."

A BURIED CITY NEAR THE CASPIAN

the territory of the Atrek. where the Rusoccupied districts, came upon the ruins of a long-buried and unknown city. The preserved traces of their Saracenic architecexcellent drinking-water can still be obtained, show the care with which abundant water-supplies had been secured for this my sterious city of a long past age of civilisation. The Hussian officers in command of | pronounced excellent, until the fact cozed the advanced column of troops, by whom out from what it had been prepared. the ruins were first visited, have forwarded Indian Statesman. to head quarters at St. Petersburg detailed reports of their discovery, together with copies of the inscriptions which admitted of being deciphered, and these have now been submitted by the Imperial Government to competent authorities for interpretation.

BOME RESULTS OF THE EMANCIPA TION OF THE SERFS IN RUSSIA. manifested themselves after fourteen Years masters. . If one travels. he says, proper, from the Volga district to the extreme south visiting the villages and condition of the kussian beasautry has not only not improved, but has in several blent to visit any village to become convinced before the emissions. The results ale

serfage. . . He is bound to pay speakable blessings. a fixed sum to his former master as redemption-money for the house in which he lives and the land on which it stands. This, to a certain extent, restricts his freedom of action, but it is rendered quite illusory by the circumstance that the land which he cultivates for himself and his family, and for which he must pay, is not his cultivated. Nor is this all. The commune sometimes dree letters in von day, und I arrear through the insufficiency of the

own, but the property of the commune. which may dispose of it at pleasure. Thus Ivan, after devoting all his care to the cul tivation of a piece of land allotted to him may find it in the following year transferred by the commune to another peasant, while means of the poorer members, those who are better off have to make up the deficiency, twenty-sixth anniversary of this show, which constant fear of what the next day will

RATS AS FOOD

"Dash Koota killed big rat in cook-room,

Academy says) places him, without dispute, this actually occurred recently in Bombay. seedsmen-London Standard, Nov. 23rd in the very first rank of African travellers. Of course rat-eating is nothing new. Nasty 1875. nations like the Chinese are very fond of the A GALLANT Major of a scientific corps heard of an instance in which it was highly men, is, we understand, very savage just approved by persons who were not reduced now at having been mistaken for a misto necessity. If we cannot absolutely youch sionary under the following remarkable for the story just told, we certainly can con- | circumstances. He is often in the babit of scientiously do so for the one about to be taking a contemplative evening stroll told. Amongst the scanty merchant fleet at I through our local garden, especially that ago, were a schooner under Portuguese colours | he leisurely watches the strange birds and and a French barque, both known as old beasts which we there keep in mild penal traders to the Port in question. On board servitude. The other evening he had shared in his unnatural doctrine, the rats | cheroct in mouth, oblivious to all passing that had become dangerous. It was found ruffling of the wild fowl and black swans, order to destroy these unwelcome visitants. the range of vision of the Timbuctoo Casture, afforded conclusive evidence of the hold; on the occasion however to which we "hat and coat and hymn-book too" at Mohammedan character of the city, which now refer, a fire of burning chillies was left once flashed across its narrow skull, and must have been of great extent, and had in the hold; those only who have breathed with the most insidious liftings of its evidently been occupied by a large and the smoke of burning chillies can form an horny toes it stealthily moved towards stationary population. The rulus are on idea of their pungency. The crew of the him. The manceuvre was accomplished the steppe east of the Caspian Sea, where, schooner was of course landed on the fires with perfect success, and though alarmed according to the tradition current among being lighted; the crew of the French barque once or twice by the puffing of the chercut, the Turkomans of those regions, the country to leeward were soon driven to do the same, it at last arrived fairly within range. Its was once noted for its extreme fruitfulness, of which the French captain most angrily head was drawn back for one instant, then and was irrigated by a canal connected with complained; but the matter was compromised darted swiftly forwards towards the most the Atrek. The remains of large tanks, and by the presentation to him of the dead rats vulnerable flank of the enemy. A startled the traces-found by the Russians-of a found. A great dinner, that evening, was yell burst from the Major, who angrily very extensive system of pipes, from which given on board. Most of the Europeans of turned to confront some jocose human foe, the place were at the dinner, a very attractive looking dish tempted many of them to presence of an immense nondescript bird. partake of it; this dish was prepared from which deliberately made another dab at the choicest of the dead rate, and it was

THE HIGHER USES OF TOBACCO. It is manifest, that he, whether Protestant or Catholic, is fittest to be a missionary who has the broadest and richest sympathies. Every missionary should be smoker, and if he is a sauffer in addition all the better. When you give an old A writer in the Cologne Gazette gives an woman a snuff, she is already your friend; band, to bear him to its corner and lay him decount of the results of the emancipation, and when you give an old man an ounce of of the seris in Russia, so for as they have tobacso, and sak him to smoke with you, he is half converted to your doctrine before Experience of the new relations established you begin to speak. And if the old man between the peasantry and their former and old woman are gained, the young man and young woman soon follow. Indee , a through the governments. of Russia missionary might almost set forth on his labours with nothing but snuff-boxes, pipes, and tobacco. These would at once be observing the family life of the peasants, accepted as symbols of a higher civilisation. What, also, so effectual as tobucco for vanquishing hereay! The only hereay really dangerous is the spurious Puritanism be good fellows first, if they are to act as gratitude for the great benefit I have denoble beings ultimately. Instead of speak- rived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' that the prosperity of the pessents has ing of the propagands and the pipe, we I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Barkeley, number of them have been reduced to pipe as a propaganda. Who is the true atomach, from which I suffered excrucia-absolute powerty. Their moral condition Protestant. He who dares to smoke, to ting pain for a length of time, having tried is even more lamentable, and displeaness andit, or to chew without regard to the nearly every remedy prescribed, but with. has bedome far more prevalent that it was may worms. Who is the true Catholic out deriving any benefit at all. After listless indifference, unwillingness to work, smodyne for human woes, as a universal was quite restored to my usual state of and increasing discontent which manifests bond of human fellowship. It is not health. Please give this publicity for the itself in brutal acts of destruction and frivolous fops who should be anuffers or benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. indendiation. If the south-western got smokers | but earnest mortals, who never -I am, Sir, yours truly, Hanny Altract. vernments, and especially in those of Penss, forget duty in enjoyment, and who can -- To the Proprietors of Nonzon's Cande Kurek, and Voropej, a day rarely passes convert certain things into agus of king Pills," ap/21/76

prompts him to misuse his liberty, but bitterly hated. By reaction, too, it is one chiefly in the unfavourable position in which | chief cause of the gross vice, the bestial administration, which makes him dependent | the English have attained such a horrible officials whom he is obliged to pay out of adoration of Nature, the bountiful mother, his own pocket. The rural commune has who gives us the means of pleasure. Let unlimited power over both the person and the pipe, then, while still the ally of the the property of the peasant, so that he has propaganda, carry on its own mighty proin reality only changed his master, and his pagands in harmony with the other nervose present dependence on the commune is not aliments, which, however decried, and

Miscellaneous.

A sceptical old gentleman at Boacon Falls, who heard for the first time the other day. that the earth turned round every twentyour hours, sat up all that night to see the water run out of his well, and now knows oetter.—American Paper.

"Ish der some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the Post Office the other day. "No none here," was the reply. "" Vhell he himself gets in exchange a field which is dot ish queer," he continued, getting his perhaps not so well situated, or negligently head into the window; "my neighbor gets is responsible for the payments due from got none. I bays more taxes as he does the peasants; and if any of these fall into und I haff never got one ledder yet. How comes dose dings !" ROYAL BERKSHIRE ROOT SHOW .-- The

him a pass when he wishes to seek service | Sons, the Queen's seedsmen. Her Majesty away from his village. The grant of these was among the exhibitors, although unsucpasses often depends on the arbitrary will cossful this year. Contributions were sent of a clerk, who refuses it from motives of from both the Royal farms. Among the personal hostility or requires a bribe before other exhibitors were the Dukes of Porthe will give it. It very frequently happens | land and Sutherland, the Marquis of Bristol, health. It was Cameron's intention to that peasants who have obtained passes for the Earls of Warwick and Harrington. remain at Loands until an opportunity St. Petersburg or Moscow are called back Lords Calthorne. Camoya A. Hill. the arrived for sending his men home round by for some trifling reason, and if they refuse Hon. R. Cavendish, the Hon. Mrs. Hay. to return they are taken back by the police | the Hon, and Rev. A. Meade, Admiral bir like common criminals, without even being G. N. B. Middleton, Rart., Sir D. Gooch given the opportunity of winding up their M.P., Sir H. Dashwood, Bart., Sir Paul materials, besides a large amount of general | business in the town. Such are the cit Hunter, Bart., Sir John Rose, Bart., Mr H. cumstances-without the slightest security | Allsopp, M.B., Mr J. Walter, M.P., Mr G. pecial interest attaching to his mission is for the produce of one's labour, and in Hermon, V.O., M.P., Colonel Peel. Profassor Buckman, and most of the leading bring forth-in which not hundreds, but agriculturists in the country. A special feature this year was a collection of roots from various sewage farms, but they did not vie with the other roots. The contributions were not quite up in weight to last year's standard, on account of the very wet season, but the collection, nevertheless, was an enormous bandicoot by the tail I what do | very good both in quality and size. In the number of entries-820-the exhibition was Congo. It would seem that he was unable me-cook it if you like," is the master's far above any previous show, and nearly to continue along the river on account of disdainful reply. A dinner party follows in 13,000 roots were pitched. The long red meeting with a tribe of hostile natives. He | the evening. A dish marked with some my- | mangels were especially noticeable, the had to choose between fighting his way sterious name in the menu attracts general | collection being wonderfully fine. The exthrough these unfriendly tribes, with the attention. Everybody tastes it, and pro- hibition altogether was exceedingly good, risk of losing all his journals and papers, or nounces it excellent very delicate in flavour and the display of roots one of the finest of taking a different direction. The latter | and decidedly piquant. The general impress | ever brought together all grown from sion is that it belongs to some class of rare | Messrs, Sutton's seeds. Nearly 5,000 it prevented the absolute verification of his and choice rabbit; upon enquiry on the visitors were attracted to the show during important discovery, he has personally no following morning the host learns that he the day, and among them were the Duke doubt that the stream flowing out of the had been taken at his word, and that the of Marlborough, Mrs. Walter, of Bear-Livingstone Lake and the Congo are one bandicoot had duly figured at the banquet of wood; Sir Paul Hunter, Bart, and most and the same. Lieutenant Cameron is the previous night. The incident sounds of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourexpected to arrive in England in the middle improbable, but a correspondent, who is hood. Prizes were awarded to the value of of January. His splendid exploit (the curious in strange kinds of food, tells us that £230, nearly all given by the Royal

is the only European who ever crossed the food. The French in Paris during the siege who is stationed at Lahore, and who is also continent of Africa within the tropics. took to it very kindly; and we have just known to be one of the most amiable of anchor in an African harbour some years, portion devoted to matural history where the schooner, in utter disregard of the stern | taken up his usual position at the pond admonitions of Malthus and those few who railings with his arms on the fence, and An interesting discovery is reported from | had increased and multiplied to an extent | events, except the graceful pluming and sians, in reconnoitring some of the newly- necessary therefore to smoke the vessel in when he had the misfortune to fall within This operation is common enough, but is sowary which happened to be prowling. remains of several minarets, showing well- usually done with battened hatches and round in search of a few screw nails for burning tar pots previously left in the lower supper. The idea of a feed on missionary

> but to his astonishment found himself in him. Nothing in the autumn manceuvres being at all adapted to meet such an unconventional attack, there was no course open but a precipitate retreat, which might have been safely effected but for a brick which caught the Major's too in the first ten yards, and caused him to assume A swimming attitude on the earth, instead of his provious flying one. The enemy which had been furiously going through the pursuing practice behind him now fairly triumphed over his carcase, and tried several times to left him by, well, say the waist it inspected his hat, when to its intense disgust it found by his name written inside that he was not a missionary at all, but only a Major. It is reported to have given his body one furious kick, and walked away. The Major was saved, but he has withdrawn his subscription to the Calcutta new Zoological gardens, and says now her can't think what fun there is in keeping up Cassowaries, when more useful fowls could easily be reared |- Punjab Times

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1809. - Gentlemen, 1 He who has faith in tobasco as a universal taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I

[Subjoined we give the postal rates ow in force for transmission of correrepondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Bates of Postage. (Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ownce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage O. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L, at Letter Rate.

Town Postage (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STRAMER. -- To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8, cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, do., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS. -Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 1 oz. Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritiue, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12,

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji,

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, do., Australia, &c., 12; paigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar. NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Books to New Caledonia. Letter Rate Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria,

or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz , 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz. 1 7 8 cents.

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| ,, via Brindisi | 24 | | | 6 | 12 | |
| Y Registration | n' E | ee | . 8 c | ents. | | |

PARCEL POST. There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, do., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered

(8 cents). If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

| f Europe. | (Br.) vis Brindini. | (Br.) via Trieste. | (Fr.) via Marseille |
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| Nw.prs. | 4 | 4 | O.P. |
| Bks. Ptn. | 10 | 10 | C.P. |
| Letters | 18 | 24 | 18 ½ oz. |
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| Bks. } Ptn. } | 10 | . 14 | C.P. |
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| By British Packet. | Letters. | Registration | Newspaper | Books |
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| , Southampton, | | None | R | 8(2 oz.) |
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| Via Gibraltar, | 24 | None | 4 | 1 |
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| British Office | 20 | | 2 | 2(2 oz.) |
| Austrian Office | 22 | 9.1 2 9 | 4 | 16 |
| Greece (2 oz) | 12 | None | C.P. | C.P. |
| Gibraltar | 24 | . 8 | 4 | - 8 |
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Patterns cannot be sent to Spain. Por-

| tugal or Greece. | | | | , o. |
|---|----|---------|-------|--------------|
| By French Packet. (Letters \(\frac{1}{4} \) oz.) | | | / 1 · | |
| France & Algeria, | | | | C.P. |
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| Portugal, | | | | 0. P. |
| Turkey, | 12 | D.P. | | O.P. |
| Greece, | 12 | | | C.P. |
| Gibraltar, | 18 | None | 0.8. | C.S. |
| Palterna cannot be | | nt to I | talo | Turker. |

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd

| erande' | Azores, | Delmi | Via Brindisi or Marscilles. | Via Sou- |
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Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Js., land, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

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and Venezuela

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:--1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or, other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertise-

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un stitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page. and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a readily to satisfy themselves as to the newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published | number, and the price of the articles. with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it | States; and in the case of France samples consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without's cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, rostage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

to admit of the title being readily in-

A newspaper of packet of newspapers guarded in so secure a manner as to afford which con ains any enclosure except sup- complete protection to the contents of the plements is charged as a letter, timess the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post enclosure be such as might be sent at the Office, while at the same time they may be book rate of postage, and the entire packet deaily examined, may be sent as samples to be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above o lis. In weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in Width, nor one in depth

of separate books of other publications exceed 18 inches in length, width, or (including printed or lithographed letters), depth a packet to any other place abroad photographs (when not on glass or in cases must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 containing glass or any like aphatance), inches in width or depth,

do., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, late fee of 18 cents extra postage. appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, be imposed. drc. must not be sent as a sep rate packet.

Oirculars, -i.e., letters which are intend ed for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by The late fee will also be 18 cents. book post."

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of letter (whether separate or otherwise) unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not both Hongkong and American Stamps as be fastened, whether by means of gum, above, or posted to an Agent in the United water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or States, otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at | This notice chiefly applies to the following | Values of \$2, \$8, and \$10, can be obtained both ends, so as to admit of the contents | places, the American rates of Postage to at the Post Office. being easily withdrawn for examination; which are as follows:-otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to out the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless to be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusua influx of letters, books, &c., the transmis sion or delivery of the letters would United States (via Europe), Canary and delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may b kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

> The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 Inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria Azores, Cape, de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet must be above 18 inches in length, width or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use except to the persons to whom they are as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent estensibly as a pattern must information of a private character allowed not be so great that it can fairly be con- to be made public. A Postmaster may

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and is would disapprove of his doing so. foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. letter or other packet to the writer or sender Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an or to any one else, or to delay forwarding order (however small the quantity may be), it to its destination according to the address, or any articles sent by one private indivi- leven though a request to such effect be dual to another, which are not actual written thereon. patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, nor are they authorised to demand change must be sent in covers open at the ends, and when money is paid at a Post Office and in such a marmer as to be easy of whether as change or otherwise, no question examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, as to its right amount, goodness, or weight and such like articles, which cannot be sent | can be entertained after it has been removed in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office

nature of the contents. There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade-mark or

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, soissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various jewellery, even though they be posted kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all

Such articles as acissors, knives, razors, Every newspaper must be so folded, as forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machine admit of the title being readily inpected.

forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machines, news, metal tubing, pieces of metal or pected. the following dountries, but to these alone ; vis., the Asores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switterland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies and not even to these places, via France Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, A book-packet may contain any number to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity To provide the greatest possible facilities addressing Letters sto., for well-known to the Money will be forfeited, of paper, or any other substance in ordinary for posting Correspondence for Europe, Firms and Individuals to London only; under peculiar circumstances, the Post use for writing or printing upon; and the doc, up to the latest moment before the but this practice not unfrequently occasions. Office of the Country in which the Order books or other publications, prints, maps, departure of the French Packets, arrange delay in such Letters do., reaching their was drawn think proper to allow it. &c., may be either printed, written, en ments have been made for receiving at the rightful owners. In all cases, however graved, lithographed, or plain, or any Post Office late letters for Singapore and well the Firm or Individual for whom a mixture of these. Further, all legitimate the United Kinglion only from 11.10 A.M. letter is intended may be known, it is most

whether such binding, &c. be loose or The above arrangement is intended to side and the number of the house, should attached; as also rollers in the case of meet occasional emergencies, and not for form a part of the address. prints or maps, markers (whether of paper the regular posting of extensive corresponor otherwise) in the case of books, pens or dence. Should it be found, therefore, that pencils in the case of pocket-books, dc., large and unmanageable numbers of letters and, in short, whatever is necessary for the are habitually thrown upon the Department safe transmission of such articles, or usually at the last moment, a heavier late fee will

> A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be for warded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1 oz.

Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz. Brazil: Letters, 15 Cents per + oz. Peru, Chili &c. : Letters, 22 Cents per

oz ; Newspapers, 4 Cents ; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all pestal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury

is much increased. No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post office addressed; and in no other way is official sidered as having on this ground an intrin- however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it

Postmasters are not allowed to return any

Postmasters are not bound to give change from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, bu they may do so if their duty be not thereby the employ of such Bank. impeded.

other countries with hot climates, with wax attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to who pays the Order. the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and | desire to receive payment in the Country in adhesion of the letters to each other. public are therefore recommended, in al such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Neverthet the Payce, (containing the necessary less large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department id not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; Order. The additional Commission in the though any officer who may neglect hi duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created and the Department cannot in any wa undertake the safe conveyance of packets. All inland or colonial letters. therefore, which contain coin, and inland letters which contain watches without registration, are treated as register ed, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage ; and any auch letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsit value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand vid Torres Struits, it is notified that the New Mails by that rotte, hence there is to alternative but to forward such Correspondence

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Stroits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, do., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

binding, mounting, or covering of a book, to 11.30 a.k. Each letter must bear a essential to ensure its correct and prompt, a wrong payment, however, be made owing delivery, that the Street in which they re-

> Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is isstened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seat.

The attention of boxholders is called the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal and of sending a Chit book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the make of the Postage

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 15 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz., that one box was duly received.

Stamps, for Postal purposes, of the

Money Order Regulations.

1. -- Money Orders will be issued s this Office and at the Agencies thereof a Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Mone Order Offices in the United Kingdom Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts no exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchang Current for Each Mail, and charged wit Commission according to the followin

Scale, viz.:---For sums not exceeding £2,......18 Above £2 and not exceeding £ 5,...36 2.—No Money Order to include a trac

tional part of a Penny. 3. -- Orders drawn in the United King dom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yoko hama, will be paid at the rate of Exchang ruling on the day of arrival of the advice of such orders.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,70 Money Order Offices in the United King dom, shewing the Counties in which the are situated, are hung up for public refer ence at this Office, and also at Shanghi and Yokohama

5.-Applicants for Money Orders mus furnish, in full, the surname, and, at leas the initial of one Christian name, both the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remi ter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his or dinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, th usual designation of such firm, such a Baring Brothers will suffice; but; th mere term Messrs., such as Messrs. R vington, or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as Carron Co. is inadmissible.

6. The Remitter on stating that the Or der is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be surficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the The practice of sealing letters passing to place provided for the purpose. If the and from the East and West Indies. and Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence (except such as is specially prepared), is of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer

> 9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.-In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate wil be granted on a written application from particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new 312,-But when it is desired that any

error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order.

18.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been can-Correspondence for New Zealand vid Torres | celled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14. Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn ; Zealand Post Office has declined to receive for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed. and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become

15.-If all Order be not paid before the and of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, -for instance, LETTERS, &c., Addressad London if drawn in January and not paid before owly, ... Many persons are in the habit of the and of the following January all claim

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.-No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received. 18.—Additional Rules for greater security agains fraud, and for the better work. ing of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19. Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the lasue of Money Orders.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, Hebruary: 18th, 1876.

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For Merchant Ships.

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15 (9rg.) Mosquito

Victor Emanual

Books, etc. without Covers. Australasian Sketcher. Boletim de Governo. Daily Post, Indian and Colonial Government Gazette. Jersey Express General Almansok. Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit.

Short Route to Australia. Wesleyan Methodist Calendar, 1876. Lincolnshire Ganette. Peterhead Sentinel. Revne Universelle. Journal de S. Petereburg (Several) La Sicilia Cattolica Chempitser Jageblett-

Pocket Books

Trantenater Wochenblatt. Stettiner Keitung. London Society (Christmas Number). Some Russian Papers. Krieger Zeitung. Ermelosch Zendingsblad. Sunday at Home. Pall Mail Gazette. Chinese Sketches.

Dog Diseases, The Frosty Caucasus My Youth. Engineering. Die Gartonland,

Green Winter Course . catty

Lettuce, English

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Quertes on Uhina and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly

modified in certain details.
THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-tervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage

paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers origina and selected upon the Arts and Sciences Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East' generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified toge-ther as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scho-lars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Leview. Address China Review, Hongkong .- Northern

Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Uriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :--- This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Querles on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Uhinese Quatoms' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Uhinese acholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Uninese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find-a-place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will

THE CHINESE MAIL.

form a substantial octavo magazine.

This paper is now issued every Miday. The subscription is fixed at Four Miday. Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully A demonstrated,... The chief support of the A paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be C found the guarantors and securities D necessary to place it on a business and E legal footing.

upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,-Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salgon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate piroulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this descrip-tion—conducted by mative efforts, but progressive and anti-obstrustive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements. Subscription orders for either of the

above may be sent to GEO, MURRAY BAIN, Merchant Vessels in Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

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| DO | Sturr Sannau | Ger. b | 808 | feb 8 | siemssen and Co | Mark Park Control |
| ales of the Scuth ames Vinloombe | Le Couteur McPherson | Brit. | 688 | feb (| P. M. S. S. Co Ebell and Co | Macao |
| lam Shum Tye Lirkland | Ayuen Lollege | Siam, sol Brit, b | 180 | jan 18 | Wo Tye Hong Landstein and Co | <u>}</u> |
| iea Aberator | 8merchinieg Vandervord | Aust. bi | B08 | ian 28 | Arnhold, Karberg and Co Rozario and Co | Manila |
| ord Macduff | Mollonald | Britb | 627 | 3an 28 | Borneo Company | MANUE |
| work water | Behierloh Michaelson | Ger. sol | 484 | ilan 9 | Eduard Schellhass and Co Uninese | |
| larina letis | Jean Kent | Brit. bl | 668 | feb 4 | Arnhold, Karberg and Co Olyphant and Co | |
| forning Star Jahor | Edlefson Francisovich | Siam. bi | 609 | idea 93 | Ohinese H. Kiar | |
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| ignal | Whitney | TWEET DI | L 490 | jan 91 | Mossagories Maritimes Order | Callso |
| ir William Wallace pirit of the Age | Colville Johnson | Brit. al | 847 | ian 25 | Rosarlo and Co | Mel. & Sydney |
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| aunton esta | Clark Dirks | Brit, al | 688 | feb 14 | Blemssen and Co Melchers and Co | |
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| Coung Siam Groya | Benedictsen Starlett | Brit. b | 888 | feb 14 | Order | N 2 4 3 <u>4 - 4</u> |
| | 4.429. | 11 1 10 | | | | |
| WHAMPOA | Toesch | Ger. b | 449 | feb 16 | Wm. Pustau and Co | |
| inna harite | Jesseil Hervé | Ech. b | 255 | feb 6 | Carlowitz and Co | Tientsin Chefoo & Tisin |
| tate Tatham cochiel | MoKersey Ewan | Brit. b | 216 | jan 24 | Carlowits and Co Eduard Schellhass and Co | ♠ 1 2 1 1 2 2 3 2 3 |
| Voga | Mahl | Ger. b | | | Siemssen and Co | Hamburg |
| CANTON | P | Dut. | De 4 | feb 19 | Siemssen stid Co | Shanghai |
| moy usheng | Cotton | Brit. et | | feb 18 | For Chinese | THOUSEN'S |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

| Name, | FLAG. | Rio. | Tous. | Gure. | H.P. | COMMANDED. |
|--|---|--|--|--------|------|---|
| Bajati Ching-tsing Flamer (late Operum) Frolic Haydamack Ling Feng Mecanec Mosquito Tsing Po Victor Emanuel Vigilant Vaadnik | Eussian Chinese British British Russian Chinese British Chinese British British British British Russian | corvette gun boat aux. naval hospital gun vessel corvette gunboat military hospital gun boat gun boat Uommodore's flag ship despatch vessel corvetts | 2000 150 150 462 1000 2091 295 150 8087 660 1069 | 44 699 | 100 | D.M. Insp. Gen. Morgan O. E. Buckle Tirtoff Cocker Becker B. H. Paul Longueville Commodore Parish H. C. D. Ryder Novosilsky |

| | G, MACAO VER STEA | AND CANTON MERS. | • | • | | SSELS IN RS, &c. |
|---|---|--|---|--|------------|--|
| Name. | loss Captain. | Owners. | Name. | Tont. | Guns. | Commander. |
| Fame Fei Wan Ichang Kin Shan Kiu Kiang Lintin Powan Saada S. J. Jeejechhoy Spark White Cloud Yotsai | 700 Martin 457 Cary 517 Benning T 69 Benning A 50 Benting A 101 140 Hoyland | H., O. & M. B. boat Co P. & O. B. N. Co | Chen-jui Chiem Wes Ching-tsing Chun-hai Hai-king Peng-chao-hai Sun-chi Tien-yo Wan-ngan-tsing | 481 481 28 450 150 280 700 200 150 150 800 600 700 | 6 .7 5 6 7 | J. Godeil Geo. Robertson Wade Lil Han C. F. Demée Sing Sin Palmer Scott C. De Longusville Sun Shun Fat Lam Man Wo Chong Fa |

| FOUGHOW | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | Feb. | 12, 1876 | |
| Charlie Palmer | 7. 34 | British | barque |
| | | TT 7 A 7 T 1 | |

| | Feb. | 12, | 1870. | | 7 |
|---------------|---------------------|------|-------|-------|----|
| harlie Palmer | Sec. 34 | | | parqu | |
| hun Sheng | . : | | | team | |
| lidge - | $\mathcal{Z} \to 0$ | Brit | ish g | dang | at |
| Inrie Heydorn | ٠., | for | New | til## | ng |
| Douglas | · .: . | for | Hon | gkong | 3 |
| | - | - | | | |

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

| Feb. 10, | 1870. |
|---------------|---|
| MEHUHANT S | TEAMERS. |
| Aden | Chinese |
| Appin | British |
| talanta | German |
| heops | British |
| Jhihli | American |
| Oragon | British |
| Surope | British |
| Fire Queett | American |
| ing shitt | Chingse |
| Tuniyama | American |
| ao Bonda | British |
| Gwallot | British |
| H, O, Otaled | Danish |
| Taining | Drittsh |
| Hirado | British |
| Howaring | Chineso |
| Aupeh | American |
| ee Hong | Ohinese |
| Menelaus | British |
| Millet | American |
| Nagoya Matu | Japaness |
| Nevade | American |
| Paotiting | American |
| | British |
| Plymouth Rook | American |
| DANGORY | British American |
| hanting | American |
| Smogand. | CATHOLICOR. |
| 5260huen | American |
| Lungting | |
| Ulyanen | |
| Schold | Uninese |
| SBIDORIUM | American Afflerican Chinese British Chinese |

American schooner

Turk

| | Albert Victor | British barque |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|
| - | Alms | American barque |
| | Almatia | American schooner |
| | B. Aymar | American barque |
| | Benedicta | Griman achooner |
| Ì | Bonita | British schooner |
| • | Ceres | British barque |
| : | Chinaman | British barque |
| ٠ | Faison | for New York |
| .] | Golden State | for New York |
| • | James S. Stone | Americati-barqtie |
| | Janet | British brig |
| ٠ | Kronprindsesses | Danish barque |
| 4 | Lady Elizabeth | British barque |
| 1 | Loucadia | for London |
| | Mantura | British barque |
| | Mary Whitridge | for New York |
| ` | Noemi | French bardne |
| : | Osoar Vidal | British barque |
| ٠, | Parapa | French schooner |
| ्री | Queen of India | British barque |
| | Serpent | British brig |
| | Sydenhaiti | British ship |
| ' | Titania | for New York |
| : | Tehates | British ship |
| Š | Venta | Atherican barqus |
| | Wagelett | German schooner |
| . } | Warden Appleby | British brig |
| ্ব | W. G. Patton | Ameritan schooner |
| | Windhover | British ship |
| إ | | Beltinh abip |
| | Yaffa | British barque |
| ÷ | | |
| i | HERIO | P:WAB. |
| | | 化二氯甲酰二胺 建黄色 化热管 化二氯二甲基苯酚二甲 |

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| | Mary line | Д | ighest. Louest | Mint, |
|---------------------------|-----------|--|----------------|-------------------|
| allika oteloje Granika | Butcher | | | Mushroom, dried |
| Bacon, Eng | • . • | | | Onions, Bombay |
| , Foo | | N a di Abja N ■ di dib i ili | | , Green |
| | | out, c | y. 160 120 | Paraley, Chinese, |
| Seef Cornec | | 1. | | ,, English, |
| Soft Carlot of | | | 140 150 | Poteton Mana |

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

| Account to the second s | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Steak, 140 120 | Pumpkins, 12 1 |
| locks' Brains, per set 50- 40 | Radishes, English . doz. 40 |
| | Scallions, catty 20 1 |
| ,, corned ,, 400 350 | Shalots, catty 40 |
| Heart, 150 110 | Squash, Bottle |
| Feet, , , 60 50 | Taro, |
| Kidneys, . , 60 50 | Tomatoes, 60 |
| Tail, , 120 110 | Turnips, English, each 10 |
| , Liver, catty 90 70 | ,, fresh, . catty 12 |
| Tripe (undressed), catty 40 80 | ,, Salt, ,, 80 |
| | Water Lily Roots, 40 |
| ms, American, . 1b. 350 | Water Oress, 30 |
| Chinese, | Yams, 80 2 |
| English 400 360 | Praits. |
| tton Chop, | |
| , Leg, , 220 200 | |
| Shoulder 160 150 | |

| | | 27 87 1 | E WYORLYNOD | . Carry | . (U | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|--|--|------|-------------------------|
| ,, Leg, | . ,, 220 | 200 | Almonda, | lb. | 250 | . 40. 6 3 . ¶ |
| " Shoulder, | 160 | 150 | Apples, Dried | catty | 250 | 20 |
| ,, Liver, . | . ,, 180 | 120 | ,, California, | • • | 500 | 20 |
| lga' Chitlings, | . catty60 | 50 | Bananas, fragrant Punt | | 40 | |
| ,, Feet, | , 120 | 110 | | | 80 | 2 |
| ,, Fry, | 110 | 100 | | The State of the S | 100 | |
| ,, Head, | 110 | 100 | 1 marie 1 mari | each | 100 | . 8 |
| , Heart, | each 70 | 50 | are a grassification of the state of the sta | • (9) | 60 | ð |
| , Kidneys, | 70 | 60 | Ourrants | bottle | 400 | 80 |
| ,, Liver, | 120 B | 110 | | lb. | 200 | 16 |
| Pork, Chop, | catty 160 | 150 | Dates, | bottle | 600 | 40 |
| ,, Corned, | ., ,, 150 | 140 | Figs, Dried, | • | 500 | 40 |
| ,, Leg, | 160 | 150 | | catty | 40 | . { |
| " Fat or Lard, | 120 | 110 | | 99 7 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | 170 | 11 |
| theeps' Head, and F | ect, set 400 | 360 | | la dinging Tan ih an ka | 80 | 2 |
| Heart, | . each 60 | 50 | ,, , Mandai | | 40 | |
| ,, Kidneys, | 80 | 70 | Kam Kwat | | 60 | 5 |

| Sheeps' Head, and F | ect, set | 400 | 3 60 | Coolie | . (1. 7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. | . 80 | 20 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------|---|------|------|
| Heart, | . each | 60 | 50 | ,, Manda | | 40 | 80 |
| ,, Kidneys, | 1 11 | 80 | 70 | , Kam Kwat | • • | 60 | 50 |
| Sucking Pigs, . | orachier v get filmiae | 1500 1 | 200 | , Mandarin, | | 80 | - 50 |
| Veal, | . catty | 180 | 120 | ,, Nutmeg, | • | 40 | 80 |
| Pot | itry. | | | Lichees, Dried, | • 1) | 800 | 250 |
| Capons, | . catty | 180 | 160 | Lemons, | • • | 80 | 70 |
| Ducks, | catty | 110 | 100 | Loong Ngan, Dried, | | 250 | 150 |
| Dried | each | 220 | 200 | Melons, Chinese | . each | 100 | - |
| Eggs, Hen | , dos. | 100 | - | Pears, Tientsin | . catty | 180 | 160 |
| Duck | | 100 | | " Chefoo, | , , | 100 | 80 |
| ,, Salt . | | 100 | | | (each | 60 | 60 |
| Fowls, | , catty | 160 | 150 | Pine-apples, Punti | Catty | 85 | - |
| Geese, | 11 | 120 | 110 | Plantains, common | 10 May 11 May 1 | 40 | 80 |
| Partridges, | . each | 800 | 260 | Prunes, Dried, . | , bottle | 800 | 250 |
| Pheasants, Canton, I | | 1500 | 70 (1) | Pumeloes, Canton | . each | 100 | 80 |
| Pigeons, | each | | 180 | ,, Amoy, | • . • • | 60 | 60 |
| | ·- | 80 | 70 | Raisins, Muscatel, | . bottle | 1100 | 750 |
| Snipe, | each | | 110 | | . 1b. | 200 | 160 |
| Teal, | | 140 | S. 200 | Sugar Cane, | . stlok | 30 | 25 |
| Turkeys, Cook, | catty | | 450 | Tamarinds, | catty | 60 | 50 |
| Tarachel conti | | | 240 | Walnuts | STATE OF STATE OF | 400 | |

| | | 13 | 350 33 0 | TT7 | 7.5. 22 | 100 | |
|-----|-------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| • | Wild Ducks, Fish | pair | ~ 5 00 | Miscella | Meoda. | 60 | 50 |
| ٠. | Bream, | catty | 110 100 | Allspice, | . bottle | 250 | 200 |
| • | Carp, | • ' ' 93 ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' | 90 80 | Bran, | . picul | 1600 | 1500 |
| | Codfish, salt | . ,, | 200 180 | Butter, | . 1b.~ | 600 | _400 |
| . : | | 99 | 60 50 | Candied Orange Peel, | . bottle | 750 | 700 |
| | Crabs, | 95 | 90 80 | ,, Lemon ,, | 3 (3) 30 (3) • 3 (1) | 750 | 700 |
| • | | akan (merangan) ●uga p gangan) | 60 50 | Capers, | ayu karenti ki .≢Qi.∌∌kishki | 200 | 100 |
| | Dave. | 92 | 110 100 | Charcoal, | . pioul | 1100 | 1000 |
| . • | Dog Fish, | , ,, | 80 70 | Cheese, American, | . lb. | 400 | |
| - | Eels. | | 110 80 | ,, English, | • 55 | 450 | |
| • | Fresh Fish, Large | • • | 120 110 | " Dutch, | . each | 1100 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | Small | . 25 | 100 80 | | . catty | 250 | 200 |
| : . | Frogs, | . 44 | 200 150 | Citron, | | 160 | 150 |
| • | Garoupa, | | 180 110 | Cloves, | 3 | 270 | . ' |
| - | Gurnet | | 90 80 | Cocoanut Oil, | . bottle | 200 | |

| ferrings, small . , ,, | 80 | 70 | Coffee, | . lb. | 250 | 220 |
|------------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|--|------|------|
| ive Fish, | 180 | 120 | Curry Powder, . | . bottle | 500 | 250 |
| obsters, | 100 | _ 90 | Firewood, | pibili. | 400 | 850 |
| Iackerel, , , | 60 | 50 | Flour, | . catty | . 45 | 40 |
| Iullot, | 110 | 100 | Gram, | . pioul | 2750 | 2500 |
| ysters, | 120 | 110 | Isinglass, | . catty | 750 | |
| arrot Fish, | 130 | | Lamp Oil, | | 100 | - 80 |
| erch, | 100 | 90 | | , box | 1000 | 900 |
| omifeet, | 110 | 100 | Mace, | catty | 800 | 750 |
| rawns, | 120 | 100 | Mango Chutney, | , bottle | 700 | 500 |
| ock Fish, | 180 | 120 | | • • | 180 | 160 |
| almon, Canton, . cat | | 110 | Nutmegs, | . each | 10 | • |
| , Pickled, tir | 500 | | Onts, | , picul | 1700 | 1500 |
| alt Fish, cat | ty 110 | 80 | Oliven, | . bottle | 250 | 200 |
| hark, | 60 | 80 | Paddy, | . ploul | 1500 | 1900 |
| hflimps, , , , , , | 90 | 80 | Pearl Barley, | bottle | 240 | 200 |
| kate, | 70 | 80 | Pepper (whole) | , catty | 270 | 220 |
| napper, | 100 | 90 | (ground) | bottle | 250 | 200 |
| oles, Fresh | 100 | 80 | Pickles, | u i kara en en varioù. La general de la general d | 200 | 160 |
| ansh. | 180 | 120 | Rice Way Value 1900 Cole | catte | 85 | 20 |

| pper, | 100 | 90 | (ground) | bottle | 250 | 200 |
|--------------------------|--|------------|--|---|-------------------|-----|
| s, Fresh | 100 | 90 Pickle | - 4 m - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - | | 200 | 160 |
| ch, | 180 | 120 Rice, | | . catiy | 85 | 20 |
| bot, | 110 | 100 Bago, | *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** | bottle | 220 | 200 |
| ties, Small , , | 800 | Salad | | • | 250 | 180 |
| ite-bait, | 60 | ŽΛ! | Coarea | catty | | 10 |
| Vegetables | | | Rins, | | 20 | 18 |
| afagus, | | | Pens, | | 80 | 60 |
| aboo Shoots, young catt | | | , Ohins, | | 100 | 70 |
| ns. sprout, catt | | | da, | bottle | 800 | 270 |
| broid. | 40 | 85 Tea | | catty | 750 | 800 |
| French, | 70 | | icelli, Chinese | [3] A. A. M. G. T. S. W. W. B. W. | 100 | 80 |
| t fóði, , each | | | English | | 1000 | 900 |
| bage, Madao, . ,, | 80 | . IV | ar, English | | 200 | 180 |
| bage, White, Canton catt | | | reserved M | | | |
| . Company | 16 | 10 | | bles, &4. | | |
| tota, fresh i i i, | 25 | 20 | ted Mests, in | | 300 | 250 |
| Balt . datt | 80 | 20 | Flab, | | 250 | 200 |
| lidower | 80 | 80 11 | Fruits, Vegetables | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 800 | 250 |
| ery, Chinese, . satt | | 20 " | Vegetabide James I lb. | iin in | 250 800 | 200 |
| Englah, i | | 10 Press | Jame, I lb. rved Ginger, | jar | 800 750 800 | 400 |
| | St. No. of the Control of the Contro | 722 1 37 9 | Caramatika 1 | ete de | 300 | 200 |

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